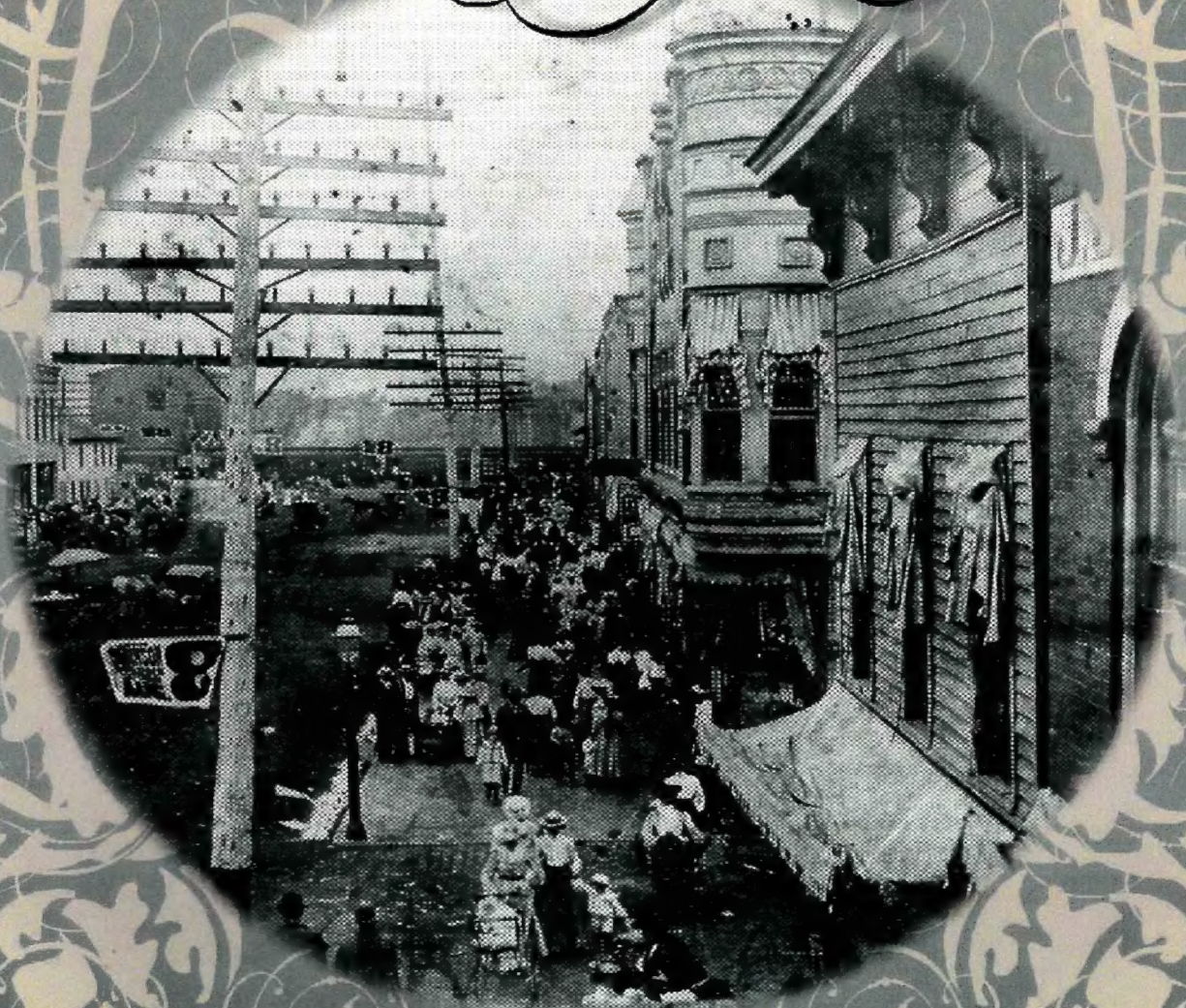


Historic In Quoin



IMAGES FROM THE PAST

Timeline of Early Du Quoin History

1750- Du Quoin name-sake Chief Jean Baptiste Ducoigne was born.

1844- Old Du Quoin is platted.

1852- Du Quoin(e) Seminary planned to educate teachers.

1853- (September 20) Dedication of Du Quoin.

1858-Du Quoin Mining Journal first newspaper.

1864-Du Quoin population grows to 2,500.

1867-Du Quoin Tribune newspaper established.

1869-Vaporine gas lights installed downtown.

1873 (December) huge Halliday Salt Works in St. Johns completed.

1899-William P. Halliday dies. Seven years later, in 1906, salt works closes.

1904- First seven automobiles in Du Quoin.

1906-Du Quoin's first electric lights in Majestic Opera House.

1811- Chief Ducoigne (original spelling) dies, succeeded by son Louis Jefferson Ducoigne.

1851- 366 miles of railroad from Chicago to Cairo begun.

1853- (August) Chester Keyes purchased land for \$2,400.

1855-mainline of the new railroad finished.

1862- Blakeslee Jet Pump invented in Du Quoin and success would continue for 88 years.

1865-Du Quoin is incorporated.

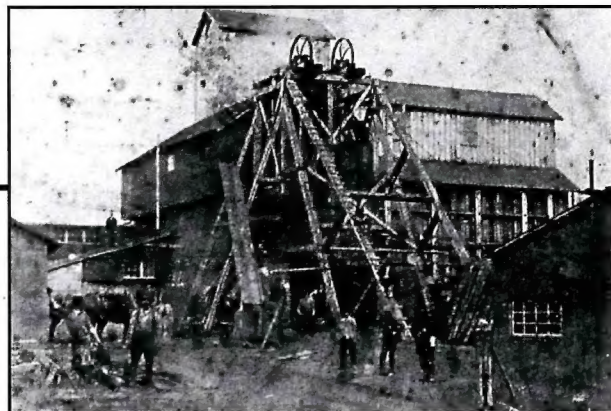
1869 (May) Chester A. Keyes dies.

1873-Smallpox rampant now through 1877. 'Pest houses' opened to house patients and small hospital opened on fairgrounds.

1895- First telephones.

1901-Van Arsdale Home for Children opened in Old Du Quoin, then on Oak Street, then on South Line, now Francie's.

1905- W.R. Hayes, Samuel Cotton & F.J. Long purchase Eades Planing Mill and opened theater in 1906.



1918- Marshall Browning Hospital planned. Opens in July 1923.

1923--Southern Illinois Fair Assoc. (Du Quoin State Fair) established.

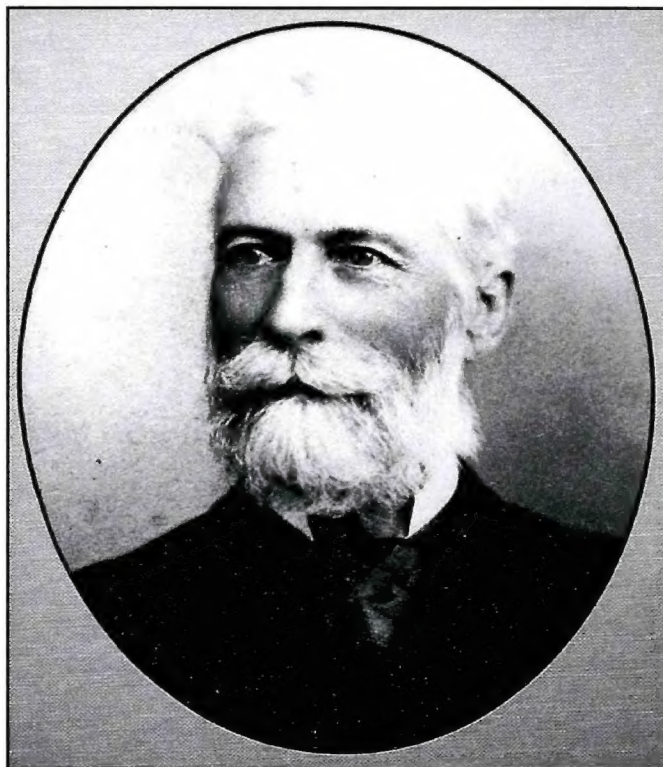
1934-Du Quoin Jr. Woman's Club establishes first public library.

1957--Sons Don & Gene Hayes bring Hambletonian harness race to Du Quoin.

1921-Du Quoin Rotary Club organized.

1924- Du Quoin Packing Co. plant opens, destroyed by fire in 1925 & rebuilt in 1926.

1952--W. R. Hayes, founder of theater, Midwest Dairy, Midwest Stables, Coca-Cola Bottling Co. and Du Quoin State Fair, dies.



Du Quoin's First Mayor -- George S. Smith came to Du Quoin from Old Du Quoin and established Du Quoin's first mercantile and first bank, the Exchange Bank.



-Paul Schirmer

Edited by Mr. and Mrs. John H. Croessman.

Mr. Croessman is Publisher of the
Du Quoin Evening Call Newspaper

Published by the Du Quoin Historic Preservation Commission

Officers

Cheryl Bigham-President

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Commission Members

Pam Pereira

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John H. Croessman

Deborah Chastain

Amanda Chastain

Bob Morefield

Peggy Van Schyndel

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Mission Statement Du Quoin Historic Preservation Commission

To promote the protection, enhancement, perpetuation and use of improvements of special character or historical interest or value in the interest of the health, prosperity, safety and welfare of the people of the city of Du Quoin by:

■ Providing a mechanism to identify and preserve the historic and architectural characteristics of Du Quoin which represents elements of the City's cultural, social, economic, political and architectural history.

Historic Du Quoin

Images From the Past

Main Street-- Du Quoin 1903-

Main Street looking west toward the south side of Main Street in July 1903. This was a busy Main and Division Street intersection midway in Du Quoin's first 100 years. Beneath the large umbrella on the delivery wagon in the center of the street is William Leemon, retired Du Quoin grocer who provided the half century old photo.

He was driving for Humphrey's store which was located in the frame building in the foreground. Telephone company poles lined the yet unpaved street and bore signs announcing the August 8 arrival of John Robinson's Circus. Gas lamps lighted the thoroughfare. The post office was located in the corner of the Brookings building nearest the camera. "ice cold soda water" was also available. The shingle of the late Dr. Reagan, who had a dentist office upstairs, hangs over the street. On the southwest corner of Main and Division Street was the Exchange Bank and the next door on the west was the store of G. S. Smith, who opened this city's first retail business. It might have been "horse and buggy" days but drivers had the same difficulty that modern day motorist experience with railroad crossings. Please note that the fourth building to the west of the bank (west of the alley) is the Mike J. Schrader building that was originally built as a three story building with the 3rd floor removed about 1891. The large building just on the other side of the railroad is the Red Star Mill. This photo was taken from the porch top of the Central Hotel in the Teague and Harriss building on the NW corner of Main and Mulberry Streets.

Our Cover



PHOTO SOURCE: KENNETH HOUSE

Front & Back Covers: Mrs. Judy Smid

■ Promote civic pride in the beauty and noble accomplishments of the past as represented in Du Quoin's landmarks and historic districts.

■ Stabilizing and improving the economic vitality and value of Du Quoin's landmarks and historic areas.

■ Protecting and enhancing the attractiveness of the City to have buyers, visitors and shoppers and thereby supporting business, commerce, industry, and providing economic benefit to the City.

■ Fostering and encouraging preservation, restoration of structures, areas, and neighborhoods and thereby preventing future urban blight.

Acknowledgement

In Deep Appreciation to Mr. Robert Morefield

It behooves the Du Quoin Historic Preservation Commission and the people of Du Quoin to acknowledge and extend our deep appreciation to many contributors to this book. The life's work of people like Robert R. Morefield and Eugene F. Gallmeister, members of the Dwight Hill family, certainly the Perry County Historical Society and many others ensure that the history which embodies our past inspires our future and the generations who become stewards of it. But, above all others, this entire region owes an immeasurable debt to Mr. Morefield for the passion that has guided his work in preserving the evidence our great past.

Sincerely,

John H. Croessman, Editor

On behalf of the Du Quoin Historic Preservation Commission



Mr. Robert Morefield

About Robert R. Morefield in His Own Words

I was born in Du Quoin 10 October 1938, to Dennis Ray Morefield and Laura Elizabeth Thornsberry. On 27 June 1959, I married my wife, Betty, whom I met and dated during our years at DTHS. When I was 35 years of age I was visited by my aunt & uncle Edward Thornsberry and Flossie Marlow with their son Marion Edward Thornsberry. The visit was about family history. It was then that I began my interest in family history. I wanted to locate as much data as I could and thought of looking at the local newspapers of the past.

I did locate many articles dealing with my family and, as could be expected, found article after article about local history. As a result I started recording the articles reproducing the full article using my manual typewriter and amassed a stack of typed documents between 6 & 12 inches deep. My interest in getting photos of the buildings and street scenes grew as I progressed through the newspapers. So I began at first using a 35mm SLR camera to copy the photos different individuals would loan me. It was only a short time before I became dissatisfied with the quality of the negatives I was getting using 35mm equipment. I purchased a 4x5 Crown Graphic camera but did not have an enlarger to print the negatives.

Thinking back to my wedding, I recalled that Al Kennedy made our wedding photos. So I contacted him to see if he had an enlarger he wanted to sell. After he thought about it for a week he called me and told me that he would sell me the enlarger, an

Omega D3 auto focus enlarger. He said to me it was as though he was selling his child. When I went to see him about the enlarger he had added an 8x10 field camera and an 8x10 studio camera along with lighting. With this equipment I was then able to make excellent reproductions of the local historical images I was borrowing from friends in Du Quoin and other areas. I would come home from work at the telephone office and work in the darkroom printing the images. My collection grew and grew and I wondered, "what am I going to do with all this". I began loaning images to the Perry County Historical Society and local DAR chapter for their different publications. I was contacted by Virgil Bishop at the Du Quoin Evening Call about using photos from my collection in a weekly feature "Remember". I thought this was a great idea and freely loaned my photos for the feature which ran every Saturday evening for nearly five years. Photos from my collection have been used in many publications through the years. Last year I was asked to be a member of the Du Quoin Historic Preservation Commission. I joined the group and have been helping them with publication of a book of historical photos.

I am presently Chairman of the Photo Collection at the Jackson County Historical Society in Murphysboro and have been in that position since 1979. I am associated with the Perry County Historical Society, Astronomical Association of Southern Illinois and am the State Genealogist for the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Betty and I are members of the Methodist Church of Murphysboro.

Du Quoin: What's in a Name

■ Namesake Chief Jean Baptiste 'Ducoigne' (Du Quoin) Born in 1750

The City of Du Quoin's namesake is Jean Baptiste Ducoigne (Du Quoin), chief of the Tamaroa Indians, and his sons, Louis Jefferson & John Ducoigne, who actually lived along the banks of the Little Muddy River in Perry & Franklin County in winter camps.

Jean Baptiste Ducoigne was born on January 21, 1750, and the spelling "Du Quoin" is a corrupt spelling of the true name.

Chief Ducoigne was the son of a Frenchman and a Tamaroa Indian woman, thus not a full-blooded Indian. He was made chief of the Tamaroas in 1767 and he knew many of the notables of the period including George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and William Henry Harrison.

This was also the year that the Illinois Confederacy made up of the Kaskaskias, the Michigans, the Peorias, the Cahokias and the Tamaroas (organized in defense against the Iroquois) was dissolved when Chief Pontiac was murdered in Kaskaskia by Michigan Indians. In 1778, LaFayette gave Chief Ducoigne a letter of praise for his bravery. About 1800, Chief Ducoigne

brought together the Kaskaskias, Cahokias and Tamaroas into a new confederacy. Chief Ducoigne fought the Shawnees in the prairies east of the Big Muddy and nearly all were killed on both sides. Most survivors were Kaskaskias, so Chief Du Quoin is often referred to as Chief of the Kaskaskias.

Chief Jean Baptiste Du Quoin died in 1811 and was buried at Kaskaskia. His son, Louis Jefferson Du Quoin, became chief of the tribe in 1811. On the present site of Old Du Quoin, the Kaskaskias had a winter camp. They hunted and trapped along Little Muddy and the nearby creeks during the winter, and in the spring they sold their furs in Kaskaskia and spent the summer in leisure. The camp was located on the main trail from Shawneetown to Kaskaskia and it offered shelter and hospitality to travelers, since the chief was himself half white.

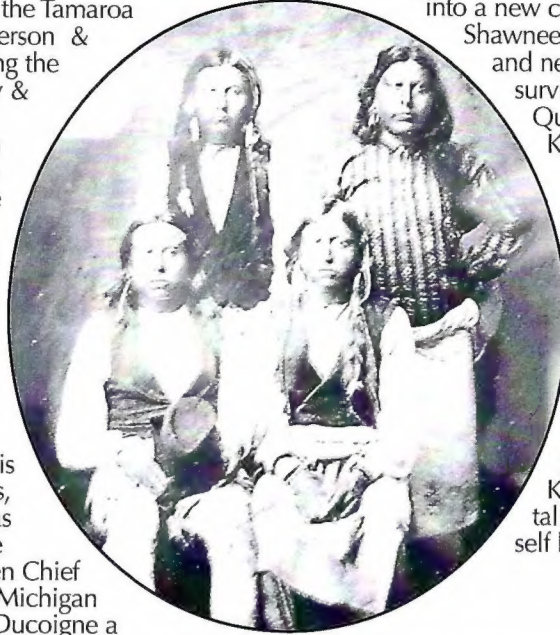


PHOTO SOURCE: KIRK PESTKA

Members of the Tamaroa Indians. Ducoigne served as the chief.

CHIEF DUCOIGNE'S LATE LIFE HOME AT KASKASKIA



PHOTO SOURCE: FILES OF THE DU QUOIN EVENING CALL

When the Indian confederacy dissolved, Chief Ducoigne was given this house at Kaskaskia.

Keyes & Metcalf

The Vision

The reason for Du Quoin is simple: In 1850 the Federal Railroad Land Act gave literally thousands of acres to states like Illinois for the construction of railroads.

In turn, the Illinois Central Railroad sold off the property it didn't need to pay for the construction costs.

Chester Keyes and Issac Metcalf had early information about the route of the railroad through Du Quoin from the railroad's chief engineer, George McClelland and transacted the purchase of several hundred acres of land beside the right of way from Albert Adkins.

Most of the rights of way given to the Illinois Central were between one and two miles wide. The beginning point--the point of origin for all o Du Quoin--was a stone marker at the southwest corner of Keyes Park. The town would run one mile north, one mile south, one mile east and one mile west--two miles square or four square miles. Several markers were set at key surveyor's points.

Most were stone and few now exist. Keyes bought slightly more than 1,900 acres in and around what would become Du Quoin for a total of \$2,400. The two men began to plan and plat a town.

Dedication took place September 20, 1853. Remember it. We'll have a test.

An acre of land, which had been



Chester Keyes & Issac Metcalf

purchased for \$1.25, now sold for \$25.

The partnership of Keyes and Metcalf ended though. They had a falling out-- possibly over Keyes' large donation of land to churches around Keyes Park.

Keyes was a wealthy man who came to Old Du Quoin from St. Louis and became the postmaster.

The Keyes family lived in a home they built at 136 North Washington Street--the Mark Miller home. It was separated from Main Street by an Osage Orange hedge. There was a peach orchard east to Line Street. There was a spring on the property which the Baptist church used for baptisms.

Keyes obituary was printed in the Du Quoin Tribune", dated May 13, 1869.

"The death of Chester A. Keyes has caused a gloom in the minds of the settlers of Du Quoin, who remember

the public spirit and liber-al-ity of the deceased, toward those settling in this city, when but a few years ago, it was only a small village of few inhabitants.

"Only twelve or fifteen years ago, he was the principal proprietor of nearly all the territory upon which our prosperous, wealthy and populous young city now stands, and it is through his business tack that so remarkable an increase of wealth and population has concentrated here. He in many instances, having sold to actual settlers, ground and building material on long credit and at such reasonable figures as to enable very many to pay him from the profits thereby derived for the advance in price of the real estate so purchased and improved. He has ever been foremost in everything calculated to advance the prosperity and growth of Du Quoin having been connected with the earlier coal operations and furnished the money to start the first printing office and other important enterprises. He was nearly 64 years old at the time of his death. One of our pioneers has passed away, whose every impulse and feeling was the city of Du Quoin should grow strong and prosperous, and in his anxiety to speed its growth and promote the morals, the pleasure and health of the citizens, he liberally donated the ten acre tract now known as the city Park, besides the lots upon which several of the various churches and the public schools now stand."



Keyes Park in 1957--J.B. Ward School appears faint in the background. Keyes insisted the park remain open, writing into the plat that no structures should be built in the park. Of course, time has ignored that demand.

COLLECTION OF JASON HILL

Du Quoin's Heritage Comes From the Very Early Settlers of Old Du Quoin

■ Robert Humphreys of Krel Road a Descendent, Talks About Indian Wars

Edited from the Early History by Mamie Reheis
DU QUOIN

If you ask Robert Humphreys how far it is from Krel Road north of the Elkhville/Royalton Blacktop to "Old Town" and on to Du Quoin, he will tell you this. "Not very far. I can always hear the race cars and the night shows at the Du Quoin fair."

As the crow flies, it's not very far from his home--the Mamie Reheis home--both descendants of some of Old Du Quoin's first settlers.

And, he remembers the stories of his father and grandfather, passed down through generations about the Indian wars and the stage-coaches that rumbled down what was then the Kaskaskia-to-Shawneetown Trail. To this day, you can find parts of the hollowed out, hard pan trail that was the Kaskaskia Road.

"When the Indians started fighting (The Kaskaskias and the Shawnee) settlers had to leave their homes in the Old Du Quoin bottoms and spend weeks or months in Kaskaskia," he remembers his dad telling him. Humphrey remembers the stories passed down by his grandfather and Mamie Reheis, who in 1958 reduced some of the history to writing in a pamphlet called "Early Settlers of Old Du Quoin."

Humphreys sat by his back door during an interview two weeks ago and said that "except for a date or two" they are all true.

Humphreys says that Indians were a menace. The Shawnee fought and the Kaskaskias, to which Jean Baptiste Ducoigne was aligned, tried to get along with the white settlers. Humphrey said his grandfather would talk about taking to their ferry boat and leave for Fort Kaskaskia until the fighting ended. Charles Churchill Humphreys operated a ferry to transport horses and wagons, which came along the Kaskaskia Road across the Big Muddy to a place just east of what is now Royalton. It was a toll ferry and Humphreys helped make a living that way, Humphreys confirms.

The road itself was a trail from Fort Kaskaskia to Shawneetown and the first road from St. Louis to the southeast, Reheis recorded. It followed in close proximity to Rt. 13. At Old Du Quoin it turned south past the Old Presbyterian Seminary. Crossing Little Muddy River in section 2, Elk Township in Jackson County, the bridge there was the Kaskaskia bridge. It was sometimes called the Mann bridge. From the Kaskaskia bridge the road wound in an easterly direction, through the woods for two miles, one prong circling Campbell pond on the south. The Elkhville/Royalton blacktop replaced use of the road. Humphreys says the Silkwood Inn at Mulkeytown was a legitimate stop along the trail.

After Reheis died, Humphreys acquired her home just south of the bottoms. Her early writings about the area were very interesting. She writes:

In the northeast part of Elk Township, Jackson County lies a

deeply wooded territory, still bearing the signs of the wilderness as it was at the time of the Indians and the early settlers of the beloved little corner of Egypt.

Going back to the seventeenth century, we will follow a little band of Scots, who were our earliest white settlers in this locality.

A band of 250 Scots, composed of Campbells, Hoges and their relatives and friends, fearing the brutality of the warfare of that time, fled to Ireland, in the dark of the night, and thence set sail for the shores of the U.S.A.

They arrived in Philadelphia on the fourth day of July, 1776. Adventure was in their hearts and they decided to journey westward to St. Louis, which was a small trading post at the time.

A few Scots stayed in Pennsylvania and settled wherever destiny guided them. Thompson and his family--very dear friends of the Campbells--could not take the long trip west, due to the ill health of Mrs. Moore. They drifted into Tennessee and established a home for themselves in those hills.

The other Scottish families traveled on toward St. Louis. They traded with friendly Indians and bought ponies and cattle along the way.

After many months the weary Scots reached St. Louis. They became acquainted with French fur traders, who told them of a land abounding in all the Scots wished for. A home all for themselves, a little Scotland in America. One night they gathered in an open field, 'neath the moon and stars, and decided to take the trail through wilderness to the haven described by the fur traders.

The next morning at day break there was turmoil everywhere. They prepared to leave for the promised land. Ere long all were on their way to their future home. Once more across the Mississippi River, into Illinois, they followed the Shawneetown-Kaskaskia Indian Trail to the southeast. After a long time spent in traveling, camping, hunting, and pasturing their stock along the way, and with the guidance of fur traders whom they encountered from time to time, they

came to a deeply wooded land, intermingled with fields of prairie. Whether some of these fields had been cleared by the Indians or were natural prairie, no one knows.

They were in what is now Section 2, Jackson County, where the trail led them across Little Muddy River. About two miles east of there, along the trail, in the extreme northeast part of Elk Township about one mile east of Old Du Quoin they came to a beautiful lake extending over more than 60 acres. It was now the beginning of summer, the skies were blue, the leaves of the towering trees glistened in the bright sunshine. Among the waters of the lake were groups of water lilies lifting their petals of pink and gold." It was an inviting welcome, and impressed with the beautiful scenery these good people decided to linger and build homes for themselves. Deer and wild turkeys abounded, fur-bearing animals were plentiful and fishing was good.



JOHN H. CROESSMAN PHOTO

Robert Humphreys (pictured) lives in his home of one of the region's founding families, Mamie Reheis.

Please Continue on Next Page

60-Acre Campbell Pond Attracted Freedom-Seeking Scots; Campbell Creek Graveyard Resting Place to Early Settlers

Continued from Previous Page

Cabins were built and the curling smoke from the chimneys of the little log cabins added beauty to the surroundings. The aroma of the wood-burning fires was invigorating. The cattle and ponies found plenty of grazing in the little paradise, and contentment and neighborliness brought happiness once more to the new inhabitants.

One of these cabins, just as simple as the rest sheltered John Campbell and his family. (John Campbell, leader and guide, brought the first white settlers to this locality.)

Some land was granted to early settlers under homesteaders' rights. Washington was at one time owner of 15,000 acres of land. He owned part of section 34, Township 6, range 1, Perry County in 1834. This is the location of Campbell Creek graveyard. George Washington Campbell passed away at the homestead in 1876 and was buried in Deny Township near Orient in Franklin County. Washington had several children. To his son, James I. Campbell, he bequeathed the homestead located in Section 6, Township 7, Franklin County.

James I. Campbell's son, David Lee Campbell, the narrator of this story, was born at the homestead in 1877. Lee, as a boy, was greatly interested, when the oldsters would sit by the glow of the hearth fire and relate the stories of the life of their ancestors, which were told from one generation to another.

This furnished many an evening's entertainment, after the evening meal was over, and the kettles had been removed from the hearth, a new log rolled onto the fire, and the family peacefully settled to enjoy the fireside. Lee recorded all he heard, in his memory, as he told it today.

Near the Shawneetown-Kaskaskia Trail in Section 34, Township 6, Range 1, Perry County, near where Jackson and Perry Counties join, is an old cemetery, located on what was known as the old John Mann farm, now owned by Will Mann heirs of Du Quoin. This is the Campbell Creek graveyard, the first burial place for the Campbells. John Campbell, father of George Washington Campbell, and David Lee Campbell's great-grandfather who came from Scotland, is buried there.

So we have the once Scottish chieftain sleeping 'neath the sod and wild daisies right her in our Egypt of southern Illinois. John Campbell died about 1822 of typhoid fever.

At Old DuQuoin in Perry County along the Kaskaskia road, we have the site of the old Presbyterian Seminary, our first edifice of higher learning in southern Illinois. The corner stone was laid June 13, 1885 for a female seminary sponsored by the Boston Ladies Society for the promotion of Christian education.

Their representative, Miss Eliza Paine of Hadley, Massachusetts, came to lay plans for the erection of the seminary. As there were no

railroads in southern Illinois at that time, she and Miss E. Reynolds came down the Mississippi River from St. Louis to Kaskaskia and then by way of stage along the Shawneetown-Kaskaskia Road to Old Du Quoin. After many obstacles, the school was completed. It was used as a school until 1890. In 1900 it was sold to George Blakeslee who sold it to the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society. Finally abandoned, it was destroyed by fire.

John Campbell, nephew of George Washington Campbell, was present when they removed and opened the corner stone from the remains of the building. The real estate now belongs to the Harry Miller Estate. To the site on the hill, covered with a growth of forest trees, intermingled with a few elms and giant cedars, still cling the memories of high ideals implanted there and the aspirations of our ancestry.

We are going a little farther along the old trail.

The Hoge family had intermarried with the Campbells in Scotland. They also located near Campbell lake at a little field of Prairie in section 12. This is now owned by John Levan of Royalton, but still bears the name "The Hoge field."

Another Hoge family homestead on the "Shenandoah field" in section 12, so named by returning Civil War veterans due to its similarity to a battlefield in the Shenandoah Valley, where they had been stationed. It is a field of prairie, about 60 acres, surrounded by forest. This field was the last battle ground of the Kaskaskia and Shawnee Indians, where the Kaskaskias retreated across the Little Muddy River. Many arrows and Indian stones have been gathered on this field. In 1876 this land was bought by James and Mary Snider.

Horse racing became a sport for the younger generation. The field became a race track, used to train horses and hold running races. Mr. Snider's sons were racehorse men of note in their day. Indians were a menace to these early settlers and they were prepared to defend themselves or flee at all times. The Shawnee Indians were a hostile tribe, while the Kaskaskias befriended the white settlers. The two Indian tribes were at war continuously and there

were many skinwishers in this region.

Humphrey and his family often left their home when Indians became too hostile. They would take to their ferry boat and leave for Fort Kaskaskia until the Indian warfare subsided. When all was serene, they would return to their home in Franklin County.

Later Charles Churchill Humphreys operated a ferry to transport vehicles of traffic, which came along the Kaskaskia Road, across Big Muddy River, at a point east of Royalton. The ferry was operated on a toll basis. The Shawneetown-Kaskaskia Road is recorded at Springfield, Illinois as a State Road. It was a trail from Fort Kaskaskia to Shawneetown and the first road from St. Louis to the southeast. It followed in close proximity to Route 13. At Old Du Quoin it turned south past the old Presbyterian Seminary. Crossing Little Muddy River in Section 2, Elk Township, Jackson County, the bridge there was the Kaskaskia bridge. It was sometimes called the Mann bridge in later years. The Manns came from Monroe County in 1867 and settled in Township 6, Section 34 in Perry County. Part of the historic trail has been neglected since the Elkhart-Royalton road has been black topped and the "Black Slop Bottom" road from Old Du Quoin to Mulkeytown has been concreted.



Above and Below: Interior and exterior of the Shook General Store in Old Du Quoin that sustained the community for many decades





The Blakeslee Foundry on Washington Street with workers pictured in foreground

SOURCE: FROM THE COLLECTION
OF ROBERT MOREFIELD

Early Du Quoin

Jet Pump Built in Du Quoin Used in Steam Boats & Coal Mines -- Albert Blakeslee invented the Blakeslee Jet Pump in 1862 and two years later, he and his brother, Halidon, founded the Blakeslee Pump Company, which was family operated for 88 years. It sold in 1952 and used the Blakeslee name for awhile. Albert Blakeslee also invented a steam pump and veneering machine. The Jet Pump was used in steam boats and coal mines as was sold worldwide. The company made railroad engines for coal mines, and machinery as the need arose.

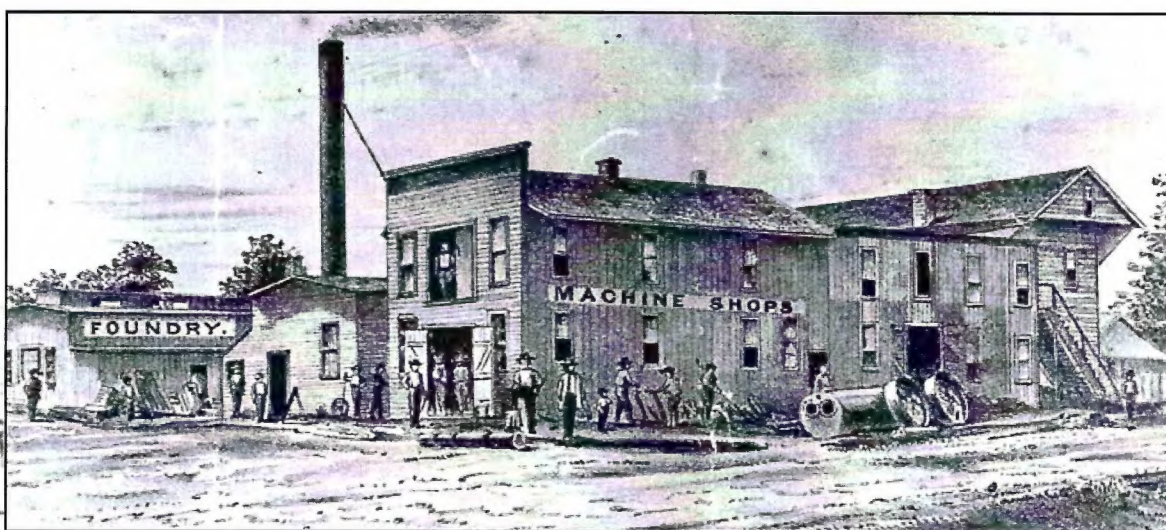


PHOTO SOURCE: LINZEE FAMILY OF DU QUOIN

This drawing was made when Blakeslee Manufacturing Co. was nine years old, in 1870. It was located at the intersection of Washington and Poplar Streets.

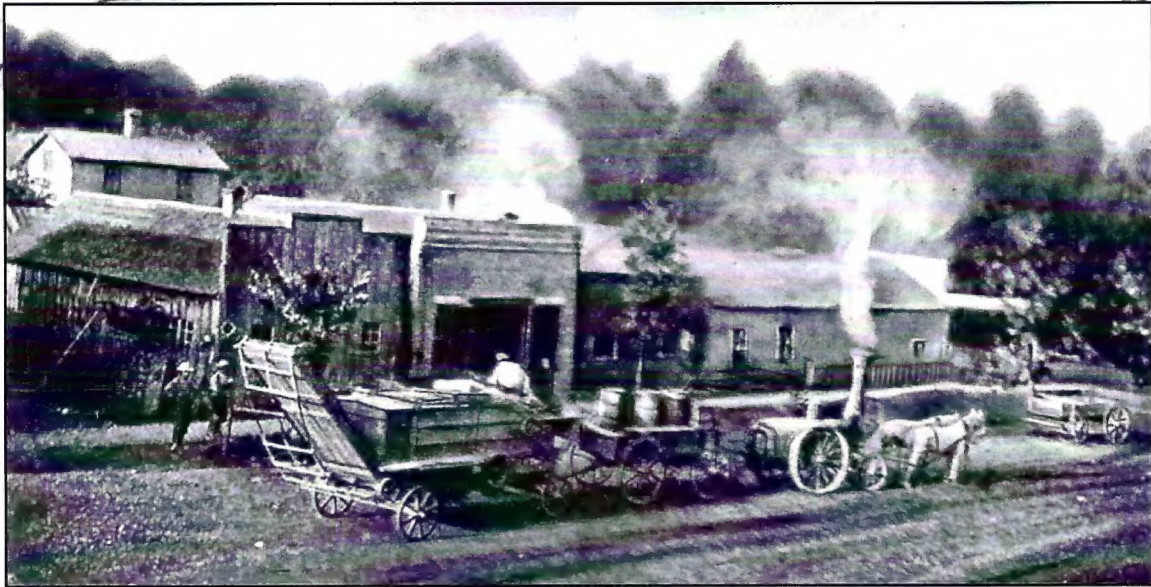


PHOTO SOURCE: F. MARK MILLER

East Main Street looking toward Washington Street from near Mulberry -This is a sister photograph to the view looking to the north side of the street to the west. On the street is a thresher and probably a stationary steam engine built by Blakeslee. The buildings housed a wagon shop and a blacksmith shop. On the corner is the photo studio of Edwin S. Wheatley. The photo was probably taken on the same day as the other view and therefore would date between 1879 and 1884.



SOURCE: FRANCES STANLEY OF HERRIN AND MARYBELLE HAINES OF DU QUOIN

Oak Street in the 1860s. When the Illinois Central Railroad constructed their "Main Line" through Perry County, they set up a station located where Du Quoin is today. The image above is of Oak Street as it appeared the years after many of those living in Du Quoin moved to the "Station". The Monk Hotel is located on the NE corner of Oak and Park streets. I have identified that the third building from Park Street to the south was the saloon of Henry Horn. You can see that another saloon operated in the building two doors to the south of Horns. Most of the buildings on this street were either saloons or hotels.



SOURCE: HOXIE SMITH 1990

The three story brick of G. S. Smith, to that building's right is the original bank building that was brought from the old town. This building was built in 1866.



SOURCE: ROBERT MOREFIELD COLLECTION/ARLENE YEHLING

Thompson and his Dray around 1900 at the Ross Feed Store on the NW corner of Locust and Main streets.



SOURCE: ROBERT MOREFIELD COLLECTION

Photograph of the early First Baptist Church in Du Quoin.



PHOTO SOURCE: MARYBELLE HAINES

TEXT SOURCE: DU QUOIN EVENING CALL CENTENNIAL EDITION 1953

Constructed in 1891, Du Quoin's **Independent Order of Odd Fellows** building at Main and Mulberry streets first sported a 25 foot tower in the southwest corner of the structure. In later years, the tower became leaky and was removed. An earlier IOOF building, a framed structure, was moved from the corner location in 1890 to a spot on South Oak Street and it was later operated there as the Southern Hotel.



G.S. Smith's three story brick and the frames on Main Street about 1866. This image is Main Street west of Division showing the south side of the street in the year 1866. Just the corner of the original Smith business frame that was brought from the Old Town is visible. Next is the three story brick building that was erected in 1866. The first shop in the frame to the right of the brick is a barber shop. Then there is the store of G. W. Kelly. In the next frame is the Cheap Cash Store. After the Cheap Cash Store is the alley and a frame building that was removed later for the erection of the M. J. Schrader's three story brick in 1867.

SOURCE: HOXIE SMITH 1990



PHOTO SOURCE: HOXIE SMITH

Interior view of the **Exchange Bank** of G. S. Smith, G. S. Smith and son are in the opening of the tellers cage. Native walnut was used to make the fixtures.



PHOTO SOURCE: HOXIE SMITH

The Exchange Bank of G. S. Smith - This image was made in May 1873 by Edwin S. Wheatley of the Washington Gallery. The building was divided as such; the first floor of the building was divided into three rooms. The first or front room being occupied by the Smith & Co. as a bank, the next as a ware room and the third by Messr Van Druver, Lyman and Happy as a business office. Notice should be taken to the street area; as can be seen water was taken away by ditches. The ditches were covered by wooden bridges at walk ways and street intersections. Rails to tie horses can be seen and it appears there might be a pump in front of the bank. The man standing in front of the G. S. Smith & Co. Store could be L. B. Skinner who managed that operation. The second floor of the bank was divided into four rooms with the two in front being occupied by Dr. S. R. Breed and Judge Wm. Elstun and the two in the rear by the Weekly Tribune.



PHOTO SOURCE: F. MARK MILLER

Main Street between 1879 and 1884 - On the right side of the photo is the old building that burned in December 1884 and was replaced by a building that greatly resembled the old one. It was erected by Teague & Harriss in 1885. Next to this building is the Higgins & Palmer store which may have been built in 1867. The next building is a frame which remains yet today. It was referred to as the Fountain or Humphrey building. The next two frames which take us to the Division Street intersection were owned by the Brooking family and were replaced in 1893 by the Brooking building. On the left is the hardware store of Don Onstott & Kimmel. The next two or three stores are rather new to this block. The hardware store building was built in the 1860's and the rest of the block was built in 1879 replacing the old wood frame building that burned that year. This block was again visited by fire in 1901 when the entire block for the most part was destroyed. I think the wall on the building on the Elm Street side is from the original construction. Next is the Judge William Elstun building of 1879. A note about the fire of 1901, Allen Clark Brooking who operated a drug store in the Brooking building helped with the fire and died the next day.



PHOTO SOURCE: HARLEY CROESSMANN COLLECTION AT SPECIAL COLLECTIONS SIU IN CARBONDALE

Looking at **North Division Street** in 1870 -The large frame building on the right was moved to another lot on North Division Street in the 1890s. It was replaced with the present Brooking building. In this image we can see a "Dray" wagon that was used for deliveries. The fourth building from the right, the "Little Brick" as it was called at that time was the store of William E. Brooking. He replaced that building with a larger two story building in the 1880s and it was referred to as the Brooking building.



SOURCE: HARLEY CROESSMANN FILE AT SPECIAL COLLECTIONS MORRIS LIBRARY SIU CARBONDALE

The **Frizzell** building stood on the NE corner of Oak & Main streets. William Frizzell operated a general store during the Civil War days. The owner was known as "Old Man Frizzell," yet he was only forty-five years old when he died. He built a fine brick home at the east end of Main Street in 1867.



TEXT SOURCE: DU QUOIN EVENING CALL CENTENNIAL EDITION 1953
PHOTO SOURCE: EVERETT A. MCMURRAY

The **Tetrick Frame** as it was referred to was owned by a Dr. A. Tetrick. The frame was built about 1858. It is not certain if Dr. Tetrick had the building erected. The frame was located on the SE corner of Main and Oak streets. Joe & Thomas Davison's Saloon (Ragland's Saloon) is pictured in the foreground. A barber shop run by Mr. Anderson (barely visible) is pictured behind the saloon.. To the right is Rabo's Restaurant.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD

Drawing of the **Oldendorph Wagon Factory** which manufactured wagons used by the railroad, companies and merchants across the region.



PHOTO SOURCE: UNKNOWN TEXT SOURCE: HISTORICAL EVENTS OF DU QUOIN BY CHARLES H. HATFIELD-
PUBLISHED BY THE PERRY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The **State Sunday School Convention** of 1868 came to Du Quoin and was held on May 18, 19, and 20 of that year. The hay press barn of David Wilderman was used to house the gathering as it was the largest enclosure available at that time. The building was located on the corner of Chestnut and Park streets and faced the Illinois Central Railroad. As this image was sent to the library many years ago and the owner did not know what the subject of the photo was, it is thought to be the Convention. The photo fits the description and was taken by a photographer who was in business in Du Quoin at that time.



PHOTO SOURCE: RAY & EULA LINZEE JR

This etching of the proposed **Du Quoin Female Seminary** was part of a letter head used as a graduation notice in the year 1859.



TEXT SOURCE: DU QUOIN EVENING CALL CENTENNIAL EDITION 1953

PHOTO SOURCE: MARYBELLE HAINES

Du Quoin Seminary 1892-The cornerstone for the Du Quoin Female Seminary located on the crest of a hill South (East) of the present Shook's store, was laid on 13 June 1853, but the structure was not completed until 1855. "T" shaped wings which were to be built on each end of this middle section never materialized. The group in the foreground left to right includes James Webb, Allie Garretson, Ed Harvey, Harry Webb, John Dunn, Andrew Macclin, Charles Johnson, Annie Garretson, May Peck (Mrs. John Campbell) and Merwin Stone, teacher.

Gorgeous Homes: Early Du Quoin Had Dignity, Style & Grace



Dr. Boeheim's home on East North Street.



L.S. Smith home on North Washington Street.

PHOTOS FROM THE COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD
ORIGINAL SOURCES VARY



Gorgeous Schroeder home, now the Searby Funeral Home

Historic Du Quoin Neighborhoods



The Ward then Mr. & Mrs. W.R. Hayes home on East Main Street.



Blakeslee home on East Park, since moved to Old Du Quoin.



Berg home on South Washington Street, where Hardee's is now located.

PHOTOS FROM THE COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD
ORIGINAL SOURCES VARY



Fallon home on the northwest corner of N. Division and E. North.



Ward home, later Dr. June Croessman's home on East Main Street.



The Henry Horn home at East Park and North Washington.



Frizzell home on East Main Street.



Gunster home on North Washington Street.

PHOTOS FROM THE COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD
ORIGINAL SOURCES VARY



Chester Keyes' second home on North Division Street.



Casper Horn home on West Park Street.



The Hiram Thomsberry home at 465 East Park Street.



The Kimmel home on South Division Street.



Kingsbury-built Linzee home on North Washington Street.

PHOTOS FROM THE COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD
ORIGINAL SOURCES VARY



The Knetzger home on North Linden Street.



The Winthrop home on South Washington Street.



Tanner home at Cole & Vine.



The R.E. Brown home on North Washington Street.



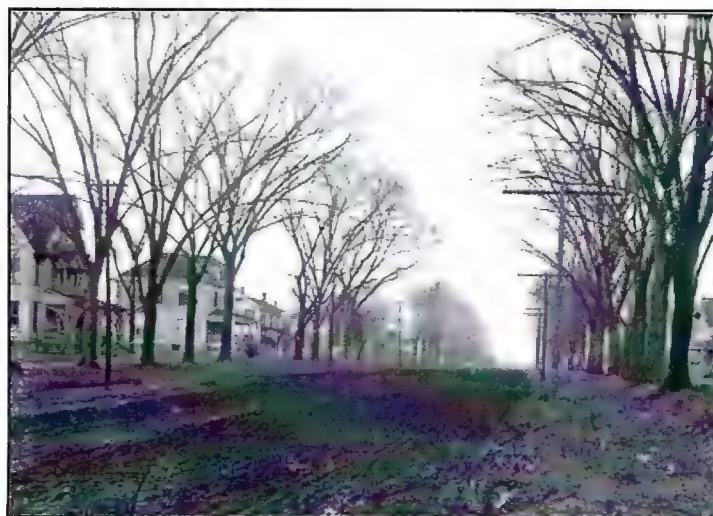
FROM THE COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD

Turn of the century East North Street in Du Quoin about 1915.

Two Historic Du Quoin Neighborhoods About 1915

FROM THE COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD

At right, North Washington Street
about the same time, around
1915.



3,000 Laborers Were Paid \$1.25 a Day to Build the Illinois Central Railroad

From the Files of the Du Quoin Evening Call

DU QUOIN

The Illinois Central Railroad was surveyed through here in 1851 or 1852. Chester A. Keyes and Illinois Central Railroad surveyor Issac Steven Metcalf (1822-1898) were close friends to Illinois Central chief engineer George B. McClellan--later an American general--and obtained advanced information as to where the town nearest Old Du Quoin would be located in the survey made by these engineers.

Coal was discovered along the creek bank close to Williams Hill, north and east of St. Johns. As soon as the railroad was built through this section of the country, a switch was turned off at what was then known as Jacktown and afterwards became St. Johns. Coal was taken out shortly after the railroad went through and it looked as though St. Johns was going to out rival the location that Keyes and Metcalf had picked for the town of Du Quoin.

Keyes and Metcalf bought considerable land in this neighborhood and laid out the town, which was platted September 20, 1853. They were associated in the real estate business for some time, but finally

severed business relations, reportedly because Keyes had given to the respective churches then about to be established in town lots on which to build.

Prior to the establishment of Du Quoin, the land was ordinary farmland, worth, after it was ascertained that the railroad was coming through here, about \$25 an acre.

Abraham Lincoln, Stephen Douglas and Sidney Breese were instrumental in getting a bill passed which made the Illinois Central the first land grant railroad. There were only 100 miles of track in Illinois when plans were made in 1851 for the greatest engineering feat of the times. The 366

miles of railroad were to extend from Cairo to Chicago.

Flyers went to the east and even Europe to recruit 3,000 laborers for \$1.25 a day. Posters appeared advertising 1,200,000 acres of fertile land in a healthy climate from Michigan, and England supplied the rails. Isaac Metcalf was in charge of construction from Centralia to the Big Muddy River.

Immigrants had streamed into the area in the period of 1850 to 1860, 30,000 into seven of Egypt's counties, including Perry County.

When the main line was completed in 1855, 600 notables came by special train to celebrate the event. The woodburning engines were replaced by coal-burning ones in 1856 and Du Quoin became the prime source of coal within a year.

During the Civil War, the location of the I.C.R.R. made it quite important to transport troops and supplies. By 1864, Du Quoin had grown to 2,500 population. George S. Smith was the first mayor.

One of the first buildings in Du Quoin was a store belonging to G.S. Smith at Old Du Quoin. it was moved to Du Quoin about 1853, pulled with 10 yolk of oxen to the corner where the Du Quoin State Bank now stands.



PHOTO SOURCE: MARY LOU EMLING

Locomotive NO. 6 of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad (the Cairo Short Line), now a part of the Illinois Central System was photographed in Du Quoin, Illinois, about 1885). J. Virgil Bookstaver, engineer, is in the gangway. Barney Blaney was conductor. The old Du Quoin depot is in the background. The picture belongs to C. W. Bookstaver, 111 East South Street, Du Quoin. It was sent in by E. L. Clayton, St. Louis Division Edition.

1855, 600 notables came by special train to celebrate the event. The woodburning engines were replaced by coal-burning ones in 1856 and Du Quoin became the prime



PHOTO SOURCE: FRANCES STANLEY DICKENS OF HERRIN

The old **Illinois Central Railroad** depot that was replaced by the depot most of us remember. This building was moved to another location along the railroad and may have become the Railway Express Office.

Depot, Freight House Followed by Bank, Boarding Houses, Mercantile in Du Quoin

From the Files of the Du Quoin Evening Call

Du Quoin's first buildings—a freight house and passenger depot and boarding house for the entertainment of railroad laborers—were erected by the Illinois Central.

The first depot Du Quoin was a frame building built in 1853 and 1854 near what was known as John Bowlin's place. Chester A. Keyes was station agent for the Illinois Central Railroad and lived in the building.

Ben Gill, Dan Gill and George Vancil worked on the section in the 1860s, when each was about 14 years old, for wages of 75 cents a day. They were too young to receive men's wages.

Able Mitchell, boss, told Taylor to give them regular wages because they did as much work as anybody. So, then they received \$1.25 a day.

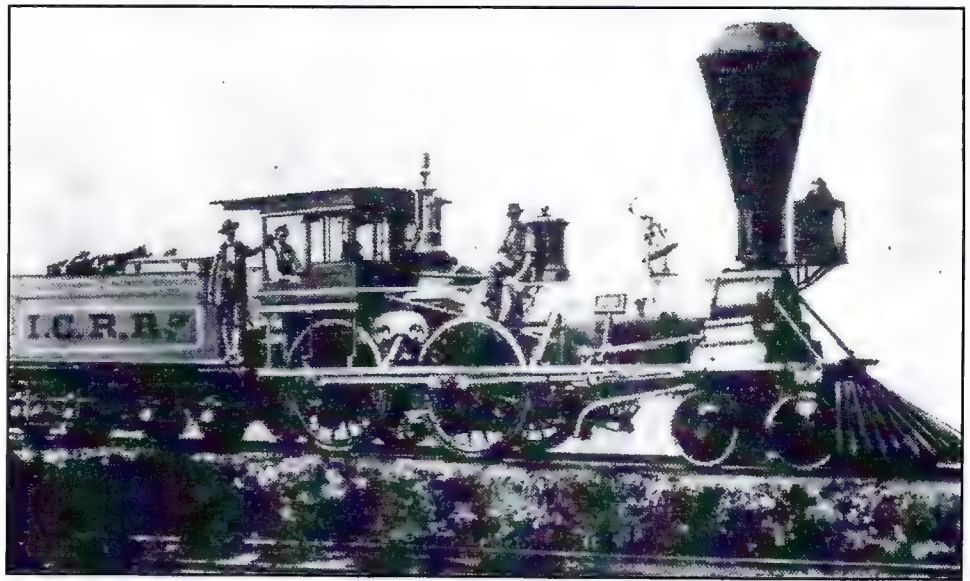
The boarding house was first kept by Edward N. Smith for about six months, while his residence was being erected.

In the same spring, 1852, two frame storehouses were moved here from Old Du Quoin, a distance of five miles on oxen-drawn sleds. One was used for a mercantile business by G.S. Smith, first to embark in the field in the new city. A third house was moved from Jack Pyle's hill and in it John Johnson kept a small stock of goods.

At the time the city was laid out, two log cabins were situated within its limits. one was occupied by Albert Adkins, B.F. Guieau, a carpenter, moved into the other in the spring of 1854.

It was in 1854 that most of the buildings were moved from Old Du Quoin to the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S FIRST ENGINE--IC No. 1



It is written in many places, but cannot be completely proven that the Illinois Central's first steam engine was unloaded from a barge which floated up the Mississippi River to the Big Muddy River and off-loaded north of Carbondale.

new town.

Sixteen to 20 head of oxen pulled each house. A man stood on each side of the building to balance it by means of a propeller-like rigging.

The buildings were moved through the fields northwest of the short line railroad.

grass was as high as a horse's back and G-line drivers were cut and scratched by the high prairie weeds.

McCoy Brothers opened a blacksmith shop and other mechanics soon followed. Wheel shops and livery stables sprang up.

J.C. Eade Planing Mill Important Du Quoin Industry



The **J.C. Eade Planing Mill** Company, one of Du Quoin's early industries, was known throughout the state for its fine products. In 1903 the mill was working 10 hours a day and was still far behind with its orders. Thousands of dollars in mill work were on order for churches at Clinton and Neoga. An expensive order had just been completed for the Brees Military Academy at Rolla, Mo. The Mt. Vernon Car Company had placed a contract "for an immense lot of sashes and doors for new cabooses." At that time the Mill was said to have had two months work in store. It completed several contracts for the University of Illinois.

PHOTO SOURCE: AL KENNEDY



PHOTO SOURCE: MARY LOU EMLING

J.J. Higgins Jewelry Co. on East Main Street near 1900. John J. Higgins is on the right. Notice the tie-up post for horses



PHOTO SOURCE: MARY LOU EMLING

Interior of **Higgins Jewelry Store**. John J. Higgins is on the left

The Beginning of a Thriving City

The Du Quoin Businesses of 1882

From the Files of the Du Quoin Evening Call

G.S. Smith brought the first business from "Old Town", a general store called George S. Smith & Co. and six years later he would give the community its first bank, the Exchange Bank.

The second store in Du Quoin was developed by P.N. Pope, father of H.O. Pope, a local realtor. This store was also moved from Old Du Quoin. It was a clothing store and it was located on the northwest corner of Main and Division Streets, where the law offices of Gene Gross are now located. Henry Horn is credited with much of Du Quoin's early business success. He located a bank at the corner of Main and Chestnut Streets, where All-Pro Auto Parts is now located.

Because of the railroad, Du Quoin was key to troop travel during the civil war. From the files of the Du Quoin Evening Call comes an interesting story about the Pope general store during the war. A troop train stopped in Du Quoin and many shopkeepers left their stores to see it. Pope was one of them and while he was gone, a two-horse wagon backed up to the rear of the store and cleaned it out.

Some of the businesses in Du Quoin by the year 1882 were:

General Stores--William E. Brookings, John M. Browning, Henry Horn, Morris B. Lawrence, Adam Miller, Pope & Co., George S. Smith & Co., and Mifflin & White.

Groceries--William Dudley, W.Housel, William Hickman, J.J. Humphries & Co., Thornwell, Kingsbury and Johnson.

Clothing--Joseph Solomon, Boston Clothing House.

Hardware--George F. Blakeslee & Co., Don Onstott.

Dry Goods--Thomas J. Eddleman.

Furniture--W.R. Neighbors, Mrs. J.A. Palmer.
Boots 'n Shoes--W.A. Smith & Co., Leonard Knetzger, Charles F. Siekman, Louis Striker.

Doctors--W.J. Burgess, Dyer & Carr, Amos Tetrick, Edward Meyer, J.W. Renfro.

Druggists--A.C. Brookings, A.T. Leming & Co., White and Lehn.

Farm Implements--W.B. Hall, John Schneider.

Jewelers--J.J. Higgins, W.E. Lintner.

Western Brewing Co.--Thomas Thompson.

Sewing Machines--C.D. Eistun, J.W. Whitelock..

Newspapers--Du Quoin Tribune, Du Quoin Press.

Marble Works--John Saurbier, R.F. Drake.

Flour and Feed--George McKinney.

Cigars and Tobacco--Henry F. Henke, Poe & Schiele.

Meat Markets--Beck Brothers, T. Bridges and Son, Freeman and Goel, Alfred Mills, John Kreher.

Stoves--Adam Muehnch.

Bakeries and Restaurants--Samuel Erenberger, E. McElvain, A. Tetrick, Joseph Bookstaver.

Photographers--John C. Dopp, E.S. Wheatley.

Confectioners--John Lewis

Soda Water Factory--Mrs. Mary Hayes.

Bill Posters--Hurt and Barrett.

Shoemakers--W.E. Dunn, A. Seliger.

Blacksmith & Wagon Shops--Adam Kern, J. Henry Willis, John Wheatley, Andy Tate, Yehling & Taft.

Tailor--John G. Melroy.

Harness Makers--Jacob Messmore, Wiley Bates.

Pianos & Organs--H.P. Stott.

Hotels--St. Nichola, Shaffer House, Gifford House.

Barbers--John Smith, Anton Ruess, Martin Smith.

Lodges Important to Du Quoin's Early History



PHOTO SOURCE: HARLEY CROESSMANN COLLECTION AT SIU

The **IOOF Lodge** in Du Quoin was very important to the city's history. Lodge members are pictured during a 1913 parade through downtown Du Quoin. The IOOF is also responsible for establishing the city's most historic cemetery.

First National Bank at Corner of Main & Mulberry



PHOTO SOURCE: ROBERT MOREFIELD COLLECTION/ARLENE YEHLING

The **First National Bank** about 1900 located in the IOOF building at the corner of Main and Mulberry streets. At one time a man sat with a rifle in the second story of the building across the street (Egyptian Music Co.) to protect the bank from robberies.

This photo of the interior of the **First National Bank** at the corner of Main and Mulberry in the IOOF building was dated by the calendar on the wall.

The 'Majestic' Opera House



PHOTO SOURCE: ROBERT MOREFIELD COLLECTION

Interior of the **Majestic Opera House**.



PHOTO SOURCE: ROBERT MOREFIELD COLLECTION

The Majestic Opera House - It was located on the NW corner of Mulberry and Poplar streets. The building was originally built for use as the Eade's Planing Mill. It was sold about 1905 to be modified for the Opera House. The curtain drop portion of the building must have been added when the building was changed to the Opera House.

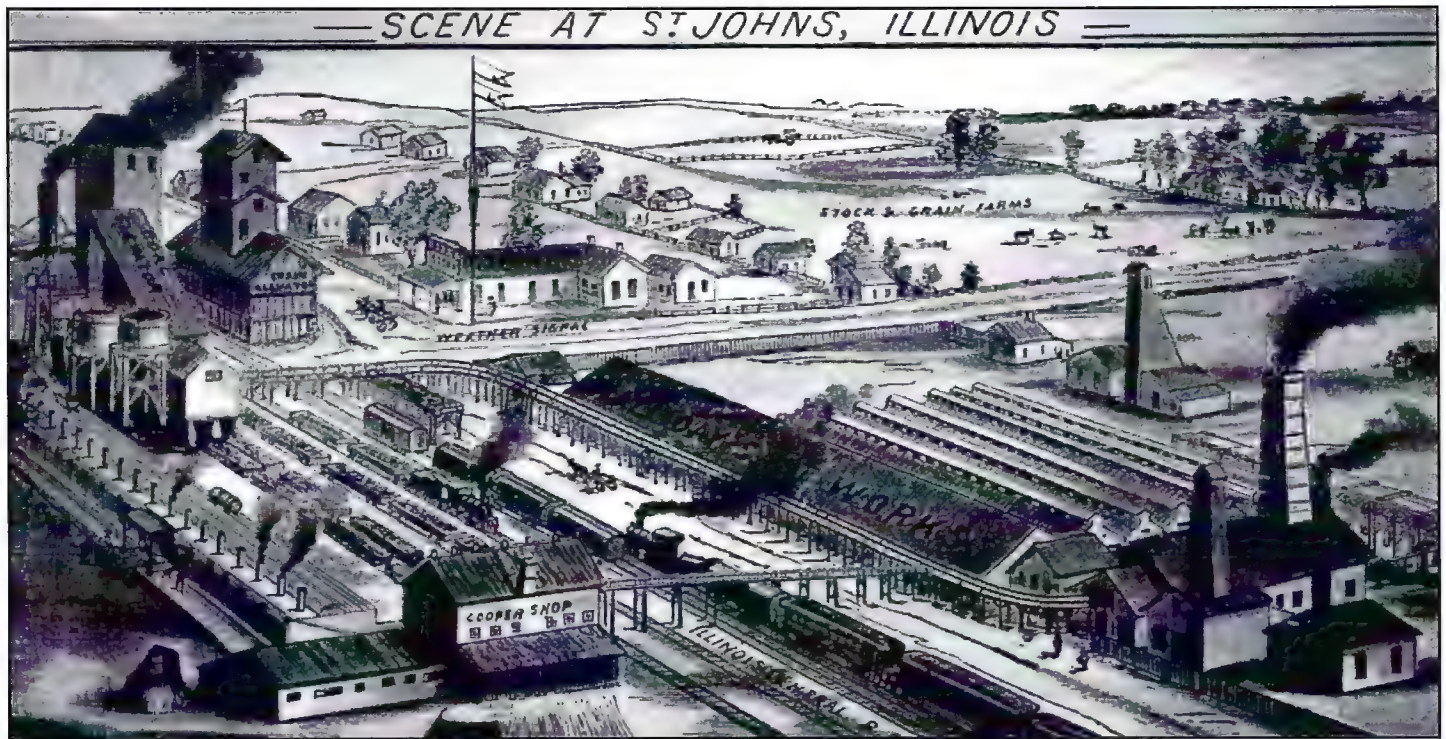


PHOTO SOURCE: MRS. EARL MCCOLLUM

TEXT SOURCE: DU QUOIN EVENING CALL CENTENNIAL EDITION 1953

Thanks to the genius of Captain W. P. Halliday, the village of St. Johns was an industrial center in the 1870's with its salt works, coke ovens, cooper shops, coal elevator, etc. The various units of the Halliday interest are identified in the drawing of the booming community on the Illinois Central Railroad. The store building at the intersection of the two roads in this picture is still standing on U. S. Highway 51. (Note, 1953 and has since been removed) The village of St. Johns was actually plotted in 1857, but did not come into its own until after Halliday's discovery of salt in 1870. For a time it threatened to outgrow its sister community, Du Quoin.

At One Time, St. Johns Larger Than Du Quoin

Edited From the Files of the Du Quoin Evening Call

In earlier days, the association between Du Quoin and St. Johns was even closer than at the present, because of the booming industries in St. Johns, particularly its coal mines and salt works.

St. Johns lies in section five, township five south, range one, west of the third principal meridian. It was platted on September 13, 1856, by a man named Ashley, and his brother. The Illinois Central Iron and Coal Mining Company was organized March 3, 1857, and their articles of association filed March 27 of the same year.

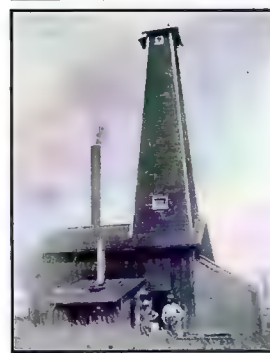
The capital stock was \$56,000, divided into 560 shares. The first directors and officers were Austin S. Tuttle, President; Alonzo W. Nason, Secretary and Treasurer; and Orrin J. Rose. This company mining coal in 1857. The coal vein dips at St. Johns and it was worked by digging a slope instead of sinking a shaft.

The town was really established by Captain W.P. Halliday, an English sea captain, who had gathered his wealth from many lands. He had much to do with the early development of Egypt. His favorite town, where he made his home, was Cairo, because of the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

In 1867 Halliday purchased all the stock of the Illinois Central Iron and Coal Mining Company and assumed control and management of the line. In the spring of 1873 a

new slope was sunk, a mile and a quarter east.

Captain Halliday owned thousands of acres north of Du Quoin. Besides the extensive mining institutions, there was



Salt Well at the Halliday Salt Works in St. Johns. Two other salt wells can be seen in the background. These wells rang-ed from about 1000 feet deep to over 3,000 feet deep.

SOURCE: ROBERT MOREFIELD/ JANE MINTON

a farm consisting of 2,300 acres, 700 acres of which were under cultivation, belonging to the works, all of which were owned and controlled by Halliday.

There were employed

here about 350 men, including all branches of the business. Meanwhile he operated hotels in a number of mid-western towns, among them the Halliday on South Washington in Du Quoin, where Cliff's Filling Station later located, and the Halliday Hotel in Cairo. In 1870, while boring...(several words unreadable)... line the lower coal fields, a salt well was struck at the depth of 940 feet.

Please Continue on the Next Page



Mr. and Mrs. Edward Milligan pose on the rear of a horse-drawn street car which once operated on Division Street, between Main Street and St. Johns. He was a brother of Rollo Milligan. The street car line began operation about 1888 and was discontinued about 10 year later. It was some time before the rails were removed.

PHOTO SOURCE: REX FRANKLIN



PHOTO SOURCE: REX FRANKLIN

At right is picture post card depicting a sight-seeing trolley in Du Quoin.

Village of St. Johns Salt Works (Continued)

Continued From the Previous Page

Halliday at once saw the importance of this discovery and immediately began the erection of suitable buildings for the manufacture of salt, which was completed, with machinery ready to use, in November 1873. The flow was 20-50 barrels of salt water per minute, which produced 150 barrels of salt per day. Four of the wells were 1000 feet deep and the fifth was 3800 feet deep. Salt was made by drawing water into huge vats, then boiling it with stale butter. This combination was allowed to cool and stand for 24 hours while the salt settled to the bottom and the debris rose to the top. The salt was then drawn from the bottom and dried. The Salt Works ran a company store which served the entire community with many family needs. The manager for many years was B.O. Cook. Most items were sold by the barrel or from barrels, the favorite packaging method of those times.

There was a cooperage (barrel factory) in connection with the Salt Works. Eleven men were employed and made approximately 700 barrels a day. Among the early coopers were Tom, Joe and Bill Davison. Barrels were sold also, ...unreadable... packing and shipping flour, apples, and vinegar. A barrel of salt weighed 200 pounds and sold for \$1.25.

Before the turn of the century, the thriving village of St. Johns claimed a greater industrial development than Du

Quoin- including two salt plants, two slope coal mines and five salt wells, and many men from Du Quoin were employed there.

One of the principal means of transportation was a street car line which connected the two communities.

Constructed in 1882, the system was financed largely by B.D. Mifflin. Phenias Mifflin, Frank Pope, and Carl White were stockholders. The streetcar line ran from a point near the intersection of Main and Division streets, "Angel's Corner", to the St. Johns grocery store, a distance of about one and one-fourth miles. Cars were pulled by horses and mules. Each car had a capacity of about 20 people. The fare was five cents. In the 500 block of North Division street was a pass track onto which one car could pull to wait for the other to get by. The rails were about "eight or ten pounders". Early drivers were Sim Clark, Pete Bann, Webster and Emmet Cavins, George Wright, Pruett and Jim Terry. Ollie Armstrong and C.C. Breed were conductors.

An old creamery building on the East Cole Street was used as a car barn.

The St. John slope mine was the village's leading industry at that time and the streetcar line was build principally to transport Du Quoin men who worked there.

It was a means of transportation for people who attended many reunions and celebrations held at the "Reunion Grounds" and games at the "Cyclone Baseball Park."

EARLY YEARS IN DOWNTOWN DU QUOIN



SOURCE: HOXIE SMITH PHOTO

Early storefronts developed close to the Illinois Central mainline.



SOURCE: JASON HILL COLLECTION

Brookings building at one time housed 11 businesses & offices.

DU QUOIN'S FIRST BANK--EXCHANGE BANK OF G.S. SMITH

ODD FELLOWS BUILDING



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/HOXIE SMITH

Pictured is the teller's window of the **Exchange Bank of G.S. Smith**, one of Du Quoin's founding fathers and grandfather to longtime Du Quoin Evening Call publisher L.S. Smith, Jr.



SOURCE; JASON HILL COLLECTION

First National Bank once located in the corner storefront of the IOOF building was protected by a gunman who sat in the upstairs of the old Egyptian Music Co. building and watched.

KIMMEL LUMBER YARD

Much of Du Quoin was built by the millions of feet of lumber that moved in and out of the **Kimmel Lumber Yard** and Home Lumber Co. alongside the IC Railroad on West Franklin & Chestnut Streets.

SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/MARYBELLE HAINES





FROM THE COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/BOOKSTAVEN & HILL

Du Quoin's signature building--the Brookings building--on East Main Street.

The Magnificent Brookings Building

Thursday September 15, 1892 page 4 Col. 1
The Du Quoin Tribune (unedited)

The Messrs. Brookings have broken ground for their mammoth block, corner of Main and Division streets. That corner will present a lively appearance for the next few months, after which we will have the pleasure of beholding one of the finest structures ever reared in Du Quoin.

Mr. Solomon's fine building on South Division street is about completed, and every inch is rented. In the south room Mr. Harvey Bridges will open a restaurant; the upper floor will be occupied by Mr. H. T. Melton's cigar factory. The north room will be occupied by Mr. F. J. Voss, who is fitting it up most elegantly. The second floor will be occupied as a lodge room by one of our secret societies.

Thursday August 10, 1893 page 4 Col. 4
Grand Opening
The Du Quoin Tribune

Since the completion of the Brookings block, there has been a general desire on the part of our citizens to inspect the same; and to gratify their wishes, Brookings Bros. arranged with their respective tenants for a general opening on Saturday night. The occasion was a matter of mutual surprise at the great outpouring of people and their surprise at the grandeur of the structure.

Early in the evening the people began to gather on the streets, and constant accessions were made by hundreds falling into lines. The Cornet Band added to the Eclat, and the great mass of humanity moved hither and thither in sight seeing. The building was brilliantly lighted, and the scene was animated and inspiring. As we expect to publish in our next issue a cut of the building, with detailed description, we shall confine ourselves in this report to the rooms and their occupants.

The corner room is occupied by Dr. Brookings drug store, and formed the enclosure for the masses Elegant in its appointments, brilliantly lighted and tastefully arranged, it naturally attracted the attention of all visitors. The Dr. and sons Mark and Lyle, and prescription clerk Ben Jones, did the honors with their customary urbanity.

The second room is occupied by Martin Smith's shaving parlor and bath rooms. This is in line with its surroundings in strictly first class and up to date. The shop was in active operation, but Martin found time to welcome all visitors and show them through his fine establishment.

Mr. R. D. Poe represents the third room as a cigar store. It is as inviting a boudoir as a smoker ever entered, and is exceptionally fine. "Bob" and his assistants were in their elements, and did the horrors handsomely.

Please Turn to the Next Page



DU QUOIN EVENING CALL PHOTO

...Brookings Building

Continued from the Previous Page

Mr. J. A. Brown holds the east corner of the block. He will not open until the 1st, but he had the room fully lighted. Aleck is in the saddle and will soon be in the field subject to your commands.

On the Division street front, Kirt and Kelly, merchant tailors, occupy excellent quarters, and are prepared to suit everybody. They made a fine display of goods and furnishings.

L. Beck & Co. meat market is located in the north room. "Louis" displayed artistic taste in his work, while Walter, the 14 year old partner, was apparently the proudest man in sight.

The second floor has stairways from three streets—Main, Division and Elm. A finishing of the entire second floor are of a high order.

The reception rooms and apartments of Mayor Brookings, located over the drug store, are beautiful, indeed, and elicited expressions of delight on all sides.

Dr. Betts & Reagin, dentist, occupy the adjoining rooms. They are nicely fitted up and equipped for "tooth carpentering."

The adjoining suite of rooms will be occupied by a lawyer.

City Attorney Messmore has the east room, the largest on the floor, and also very attractive. Here the Esquire will have ample scope for the broadest dispensation of justice, the widest range of insurance, and the most expeditious form of the marriage ceremony.

On the opposite side, fronting on the court, Mr. S. T. Ring, photographer, has a suite of rooms, handsomely fitted up, and everything looking as pretty as a picture.

Conductor Case and wife occupy apartments on the Division Street front, and yardmaster Moneyhan and wife occupy apartments adjoining. These rooms are handsomely furnished.

On the east side of the hall is the sewing room of the Kirt & Kelly tailor shop. The room is large and spacious, and fronts on the court.

The building throughout is of superior make and finish, an honor to its projectors and builders, and an ornament to the town. Parties who have not visited this superb block, should do so by all means. You will be welcomed by all.

Another Published Account of the 'Brookings Block'

The Brookings Block From the Du Quoin Tribune (unedited)

The above illustration (referring to a cut used in the paper) gives an idea of the Brookings block, a business and office room edifice erected by Messrs. A. C. and W. E. Brookings on the block of ground bounded by Main, Division and Elm streets—the business center of the city.

The new edifice measures 82x88 feet, is two stories high, and is connected on the second floor by a large corridor with the Brookings & Forester block, (45x80 feet) thus forming by far the largest business block in the city.

The original plans were for a three story hotel, and were prepared by Mr. Brinton B. Davis, architect, of Paducah, KY. These were altered and adapted to their present use by Mr. Vic. M. Hatfield, of this city, who superintended the construction and fitting up of same. Work was begun in September, 1892, but, owing to a delay of about two months in the arrival of the second story joist and iron work, had to be suspended until spring.

The foundations were laid with Jackson's best hard brick set in cement mortar.

The iron sills, courses, columns, and other cast iron work, were furnished by the Koken Iron Works, of St. Louis.

The Main and Division street fronts were built of Chester stock brick laid in white mortar. All other walls built of McDonald brick.

The store trimmings are of best Indiana line stone, and were furnished by the G. D. Pugh Marble Works, Cas. Turner, superintendent.

The corner oriels, belts and cornices are of galvanized iron sanded to imitate stone, and were furnished by the National Cornice Co., of St. Louis.

The roof is of the best old style tin, with galvanized iron gutters and down pipes and was put on by Don Onstott.

The conical roofs of the oriels are covered with Smeeton shingles, made in Ottawa, Illinois. The sand for brick work was furnished by Ross & Parker, who also furnished the sand for plastering, with the exception of one car load from St. Louis.

The front brick work was done principally by Messrs. Harris and Guthrie.

Swofford & Hindman contracted the plastering, all lath work being plastered with Acme Cement Plaster from, Horn & Hunkins, St. Louis.

The first story is 13 feet 6 inches high, and the second story, 13 feet, and is occupied by A. C. Brookings with the finest drug store outfit in Southern Illinois. The fixtures were designed and manufactured by the Class & Leinbenter Co., of St. Louis. They are made of quarter sawed oak, with expensive hand carving and turning, and grille work. The large bevel plate glass mirrors combined in these fixtures give a grand effect. The stock displayed in the wall cases is protected by plate glass doors which slide up at the touch. Money has not been spared to make everything elegant and convenient.

In the adjoining room, east, Martin Smith has fitted up the ideal tonsorior parlors and bath rooms. These fixtures are highly finished in antique oak, and were made by the Chicago Saloon fixture co. The main mirrors cover about 150 square

feet of wall space. The bath rooms are just too inviting, with cold and hot water and shower baths.

On the east side of the Main street stairway, R. D. Poe has installed the Cigar store of the city. This outfit was furnished by the Excelsior Show Case Works of Quincy, made in natural quarter sawed oak, highly finished. The wall cases have sliding and raising glass doors, large center mirror and pediment. The partition behind which Bob and „Jockey% manufacture the firm's well known brands of fine cigars, is glazed with chipped glass, and fitted with double acting doors.

The elegant room on the corner of Main and Elm streets, is to be occupied by J. A. Brown with an elegant set of fixtures and more elegant stock of jewelry and sporting goods.

The south room on Division street is occupied by Kirk & Kelly, merchant tailors.

The adjoining room, north, is occupied by L. Beck & Co., union meat market.

Across the open court, on the north, is a one store brick ware room, 35 feet long, used by the drug store. Surmounting this is a large tank, which supplies water to used by the drug store.

Surmounting this is a large tank, which supplies water to tenants. There is also a coal room and improved water closet in the rear, opening off the paved court.

On the second floor, the first suite of two rooms, connected by sliding doors, is occupied by Dr. Betts & Reagin, as dental parlors.

Across the main corridor is the operating room of S. T. Ring, photograph artist. His elegant reception and toilet rooms are next east, on main corridor. This corridor communicated with an iron stairway on Elm street.

In the southeast oriel rooms, Judge Messmore and Mine Sup,t Rice have a large and well lighted office.

The suite of three rooms in the southwest corner have been fitted up most elegantly by Mayor Brookings as his private apartments. These rooms are finished in Yellow pine and gum, oak grilles in openings.

The two adjoining suites of two rooms each are occupied by Yardmaster Case and Engineer Monahan and families.

The room across corridor from these is Kirk & Kelly's merchant tailor work shop.

There is a water closet and coal room on this floor, reached by a gallery in the back court.

The interior finish is yellow pine, molded casings and base, with carved and turned head blocks and base block, made by Lidell & Williams, Chicago.

All doors and sash are made of combination cypress and yellow pine, by Mechanics Planing Mill, St. Louis.

The door and window frames were made by J. C. Eade, Du Quoin Planing Mill. All wood work finished in natural wood and hard oiled. Draper Bros. and Carstens Bros. did the painting and finishing. Hooey & Shaffer did the paper hanging. All plate and muranese (?) glass furnished by Drey & Kahn, St. Louis.

For the foregoing particulars we are indebted to Mr. Victory M. Hatfield, master builder and contractor, who has superintended and directed the work throughout. He has placed and advertisement of his skill in the walls of this magnificent building that the public can read with satisfaction.





SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD

The **First Christian Church** on East Main Street in Du Quoin.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD

The **IOOF** building at the corner of East Main and Mulberry was home to many businesses including the First National Bank.

Du Quoin's Growing Years

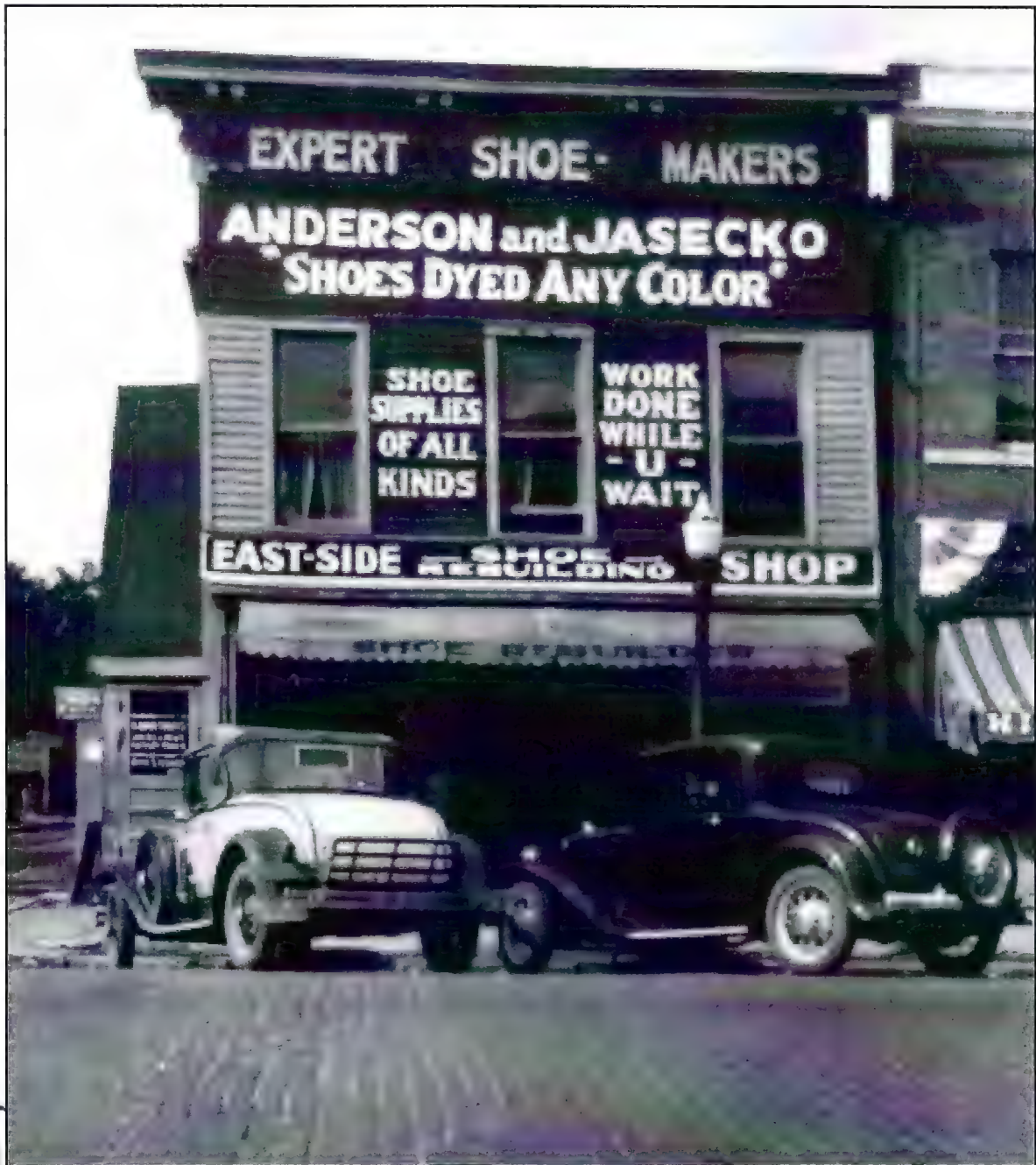


PHOTO SOURCE: JOHN KEIM

Anderson and Jasecko Shoe Shop at corner of Elm and Main.

Du Quoin Steeped in Sports History



1903 Du Quoin High School Football Team -- This extraordinary photograph of the Du Quoin football team, the property of Mrs. Charles Grills, was taken in September 1903. Du Quoin won the Southern Illinois

championship by defeating Ashley 6-0 and Nashville 11-0. Pictured are Robert Ramsey, L.C. Stacy, R. Brown, L. Kiegley, T. Kerry, Flynn, C. Ross, H. Eddleman, G. Failey, John Rodman and Tom Braden.

By Galen Davis

DU QUOIN

Du Quoin sporting events have made legends and traditions in this town for as long as any of us could remember, but the tradition goes back much farther than any would have thought. I ask you to go back with me as we explore the start of the Du Quoin sporting traditions and step into Du Quoin's wide world of sports.

Our first stop places us on the football field in the year 1897. This was most definitely not a time of lighted playing fields, hot pretzels in the concession stands, and towering sets of bleachers. The citizens of Du Quoin were experiencing their first High School football team consisting of only fourteen players. Those seen taking the field were Will "Turk" Maclin, Oliver "Ollie" King, Struck Wells, Newt Shaw, Ray Linzee, Harvey Eddelman, Ezra Harriss, Luther Dunn, Everett Rodman, Fred Linzee, Harry Blakeslee, Loren King, Cal Melvin, and Larry Higgins. As we move ahead to about 1903, we see players storm the field such as "Big" Tom Kelly, Otis Maclin, and Val Parker, all of which could have been the "Nick Hills" and "Jordan Campanellas" of their time. It was at this time the high school football team and a team from "Du Quoin City" went head to head, with the high school team leaving victorious. Du Quoin High School claimed the Southern Illinois Championship this year as well.

The next year, 1904, was the last High School football team that Du Quoin saw until 1928.

Now, we'll travel back a few years to 1876. We'll find

ourselves at "Reunion Grounds", the location of a baseball field where Marshall Browning Hospital is now located. The "Du Quoin City Team" played here, with the name later changing to "Star", and then the "Globes" and "White Socks" in the early 1900's. Another playing field cropped up on North Hickory Street in Du Quoin and sure enough, "if you build it, they will come", because at that point the "Cyclones" began playing on that field, with the Du Quoin "Japs" being formed shortly after. The "Red Socks" followed with, you guessed it, another baseball field, this time on North Wells Street.

Some of the players in the town's teams included Tony Kremer, Ed Freeman, Andy McElvain, Will McElvain, Perry Eubanks, Clint Freeman, W.B. Maclin, and Larry Higgins, just to name a few.

In 1891, a Negro baseball team was formed with players such as Charles Smith, George Woods, and Charles Barton.

It wasn't too long after the formation of the city teams that Du Quoin High School was forming their own team as well. In 1902-1903 Otis Maclin and Tom Kelly dressed themselves in "Globe" uniforms. Other players singing "Put me in coach" included Grover Stockman, Judson Harriss, Charles Rogers, Jr., William Thompson, Louis Asbury, Frank Wheatley, and Earl Harriss. Being put into the game shouldn't have been a problem however, as there were only nine players on the team.

Please Continue on the Next Page



West Park School Held Du Quoin's First Gymnasium--
The new West Side School, later becoming West Park School, held Du Quoin's first gymnasium. The Du Quoin High School held its home games in this facility, until December of 1923 when the high school's own gym was finished.

SOURCE: ALVIN DEAN KASH
FROM MARY LOU EMLING

Continued from the Previous Page

Around 1924, the public grade school also played their first game.

Here we go once again, this time back to 1904 to the yard of L.S. Smith where we stop to watch the first Du Quoin basketball team practice. Not only are we outside, as Du Quoin had no gymnasiums before 1923, but something else has caught your eye. These players have long hair and ponytails. Yes, that's right, the first Du Quoin basketball team was actually a ladies team. Having no gymnasium to hold the games in, the team was strictly a traveling team and challenged schools that had a playing facility indoors. Toinette Weinberg was the center and captain with other teammates including Nell Davis, Myrtle Ward, Ina Robertson, Nina Adams, Edna Ross, Beulah Ghent, Edith Sims, and Victoria Zoeckler who took the floor along side her.

The boys soon had "Hoop Dreams" as well and a High School boys basketball team was formed. In the year 1916, the team proved to be a strong contender as Du Quoin finished the season at 3rd place in the State Tournament. Players on this team consisted of Raymond Harrell, Don Willi, Karl Blanchard, Paul Farmer, Joe Straughan, and Clarence Pierce. Don Willi was selected for the All State Team that year.

The new West Side School, later becoming West Park School, held Du Quoin's first gymnasium. The Du Quoin High School held their home games in this facility, until December of 1923 when the high school's own gym was finished.

Lincoln School started practicing basketball and following their own "Hoop Dreams" as well around the year of 1918. In the 1930's their progress shined through when they became District Champions. The roster included gifted players such as Cecil Johnson, Robert Jackson, Andrew Lanum, and Orlando Scott to name a few.

The grade school also began their first basketball team in the year of 1924.

We have one last stop now in exploring great Du Quoin sports' legends. This time, we arrive southwest of town at Horn's race track. It's the year 1904 and Du Quoin is involved in their first track meet competing with Sparta and Marion.

During the same year, The Southern Illinois Athletic and Oratorical Association Contest was held at Horn's track and a

half-day holiday was proclaimed by the mayor, Benjamin W. Pope, in honor of the meet. "Big" Tom Kelly's name appears once again as the shot put record holder in that meet throwing 43' 9" and throwing 95' 2" in the discus.

Du Quoin finished in victory as they won both the Athletic and Oratorical contests during this meet.

Tom Kelly continued his career and found himself in the state track meet at Champaign. He finished 4th place in the shot put and 5th place in the discus. In 1905, Tom Kelly set the State Record in the shot put at the state meet throwing 46' 2", only to break his own record at his last meet that year throwing shot put 46' 11" and setting a new record in the discus at 103' 7".

"Big" Tom Kelly left Southern Illinois to attend the University of Chicago where he played football under former coach, Alonzo Stagg. Later, Kelly went on to coach football at University's in Missouri, Pennsylvania, Alabama, and Idaho.

Along with Kelly, Will "Turk" Maclin became a Du Quoin track legend. Turk seldom lost in his track events. He competed heavily in the 50 yard dash, 100 yard dash, and the 220 yard dash. He also did well in the 440 yard dash and often scored points in the shot put. At the University of Illinois' state meet, Turk put Du Quoin on the athletic map as he took first place in every event that he entered and came within one point of winning the state championship for Du Quoin. The "Daily Illini" referred to him as "The Great Maclin".

Following Maclin, Ollie Davis became Du Quoin's next big trackster. Like Maclin, Davis was seldom beat in his events and he later became a standout broad jumper at Northwestern University.

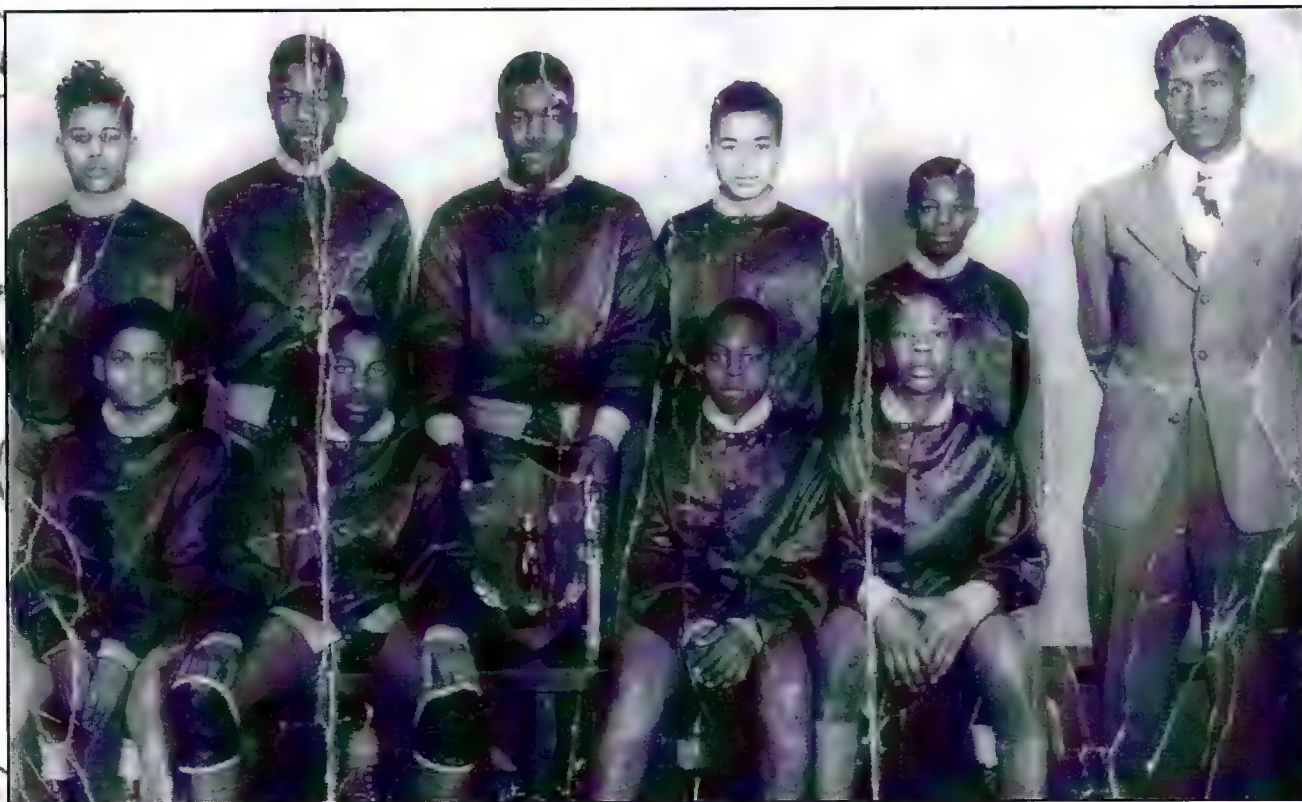
Bicycling was also a popular track sport between the years of 1890 and 1908.

So there you have it, the firm foundation that Du Quoin athletics stand strong on today, and the traditions and legends that led the town into years of athletic achievement. Now as we huddle in our fleece "Indian" blankets to settle down for a state football game, we can think back to "Big" Tom Kelly and the other players who walked away with the Southern Illinois Football Championship in 1903, and "Turk" Maclin and Ollie Davis who paved the way in Du Quoin track events, and suddenly we appreciate the ones who started the chain of champions in Du Quoin's athletic history.



Proud Legacy- Eleven Lincoln High School Lions posed for this picture during the championship season of 1926-1927. At back (left to right) are Sylvester Vessell, Andrew Lanum, Maynard Farris, Orlando Scott and coach Fess Smith. In the middle row (left to right) are Julian Holmes, Alex Hooks, Tubal Holmes and Valdo Vessell. Cecil Johnson, Floyd McGee and Robert "Honey" Jackson are in front.

SOURCE: LOUISE STEWART



SOURCE: THE PETERS FAMILY

Pictured are the Lincoln Lions, 1947-1948 conference and tournament champions. Pictured are E. Lanum, E. Hannsberry, E. Banner, D. Kelly, coach W.B. Oliver, M. Johnson, T. Dickerson, L. Scott, J. Johnson and C. Peters.



Two of Du Quoin's most remarkable educators of all time were Louise Stewart (second from right), who still resides in Du Quoin, and the late Daisy Weaver, (right) principal at the old Lincoln School in Du Quoin. Not only were they well-educated and disciplined, but they possessed great poise, dignity and grace in the classroom and love of their students. Their work extended beyond the classroom. Above they are pictured with members of the Lincoln "Daisyball" basketball team, a girl's team at Lincoln School. Louise served as team manager. They were coached by J.C. Penn.



PHOTO SOURCE: LOUISE STEWART

Louise Stewart in her classroom.

Ewald Pyle

Tall on the Mound, Taller in Life

BY JOHN H. CROESSMAN, PUBLISHER
DU QUOIN EVENING CALL

DU QUOIN

Ewald Pyle, Du Quoin's portside curve ball hurler with a soft smile, brought strength and grace to baseball, to amateur sports and to the Du Quoin Khoury League program he founded.

His sincerity and love of "the game"—real baseball, back then—were magnetic.

Pyle died in early 2004 at the age of 93. He inherited the earth with his humility and integrity. He now inherits the Field of Dreams, reunited with great players from the Browns, Senators, Giants & Brewers teams of the 30s and 40s. The fairness of this lean, towering six-foot-something hurler with his brown, wavy hair and soft, humorous brown eyes inspired us all.

He also championed the needs of the handicapped. He was multi-dimensional in helping establish Five Star Industries, a handicapped workshop.

Contemporaries talk about Pyle's great career in professional and semi-pro baseball, but few ever knew what his involvement was.

It was a long time ago.

Pyle was born in St. Louis on August 27, 1910. His natural father died. Ewald and mother Dora Mae Hall would move to Du Quoin when Ewald was only two, where his mother married and Ewald was adopted by Warden Pyle.

Pyle's love of baseball grew in the side yard of the Sacred Heart Catholic School in Du Quoin, where he pitched balls after school.

He would help give the Mount Vernon Car Builders the 1934 Trolley League Championship here in Southern Illinois.

Jimmy McLaughlin, a scout for the St. Louis Browns, saw him pitch and got Ewald his first contract with the Brown's semi-pro San Antonio Missions team in the Texas League.

Players got about \$125 a month and Pyle remembered starting in Class "C" at \$75 a month.

Pyle would move in and out of the majors four times.

He would open at the age of 28 with the old St. Louis Browns in 1939 and stayed there until May 15. He repeated with the Browns in 1942 and went with the Washington Senators where he stayed until July 29 of the following year.

The New York Giants grabbed him up for two seasons when in 1945 he and Joe Medwick were traded to Boston for Clyde Klutz. He would have his best season with the Giants, going 7-10 with a 4.34 ERA in 21 starts.

All told, he played in 67 games, which included 36 starts and five complete games.

Pyle stayed in Boston for only three weeks before going to the Milwaukee Brewers, where he would again prove himself. His

ambition was to help his team win in the post pennant playoffs. The Brewers had won their league pennant for three years, but were beaten every time in the playoffs following the regular season.

This year, Ewald came to a team that would be in fifth place and "didn't have a prayer of winning the pennant."

In his 1946 season with the Milwaukee Brewers, the then 33-year-old "lefty" would post a record of 10 consecutive wins, something unprecedented. He said at the time the streak amounted to "a lot of luck."

He would spend the season perfecting his curve ball with the hope of taking his fifth shot at the major leagues.

His curve ball became so strong that he said it was his "pitch of choice" even when he got behind on a batter. A catcher's signal to the pitcher for the curve ball was the same as Churchill's two-fingered victory sign and for a Brewers' catcher, the curve ball sign was almost frozen to his hand. Pyle would launch a curve into the strike zone as easily as he would launch a straight ball.

He would spend his days in ballparks across America and he could never encourage his three sons to go into baseball because "it is very tough."

He loved his country, but a "football shoulder" kept him out of the war. His war effort would include giving American GIs dozens of great stories to read about the successes of the hometown teams he played for. In the off-season Ewald said he would pick up jobs to sustain his family. He would do maintenance work and sign on in the coal mines.

He would take care of the Elks Lodge.

Ewald's final year in professional baseball came in 1950 at the age of 40.

After leaving baseball, he would take a job with United Electric Coal Company and later the City of Du Quoin water department. He always found a way, and he inspired others to do the same. Most would say he was blessed.

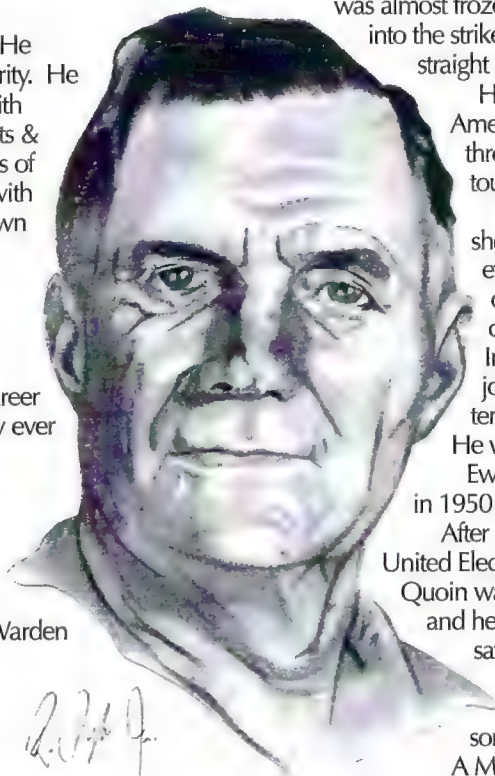
His marriage to (Lillie) Louise Smith on January 24, 1936 would give birth to three sons—Ron, Doug and David.

A March 4, 1966 letter from George Khoury, executive director of the George Khoury Association of Baseball Leagues, Inc. would leave no doubt as to Pyle's influence on amateur sports in Southern Illinois.

Khoury wrote in a personal letter: "Mr. Pyle has been a credit to the Khoury League, inasmuch as he helped organize the league in Zeigler, Sesser, West City, West Frankfort, Johnston City, Carterville, Herrin, Pinckneyville and Du Quoin. "He also helped organize the South Central Circuit consisting of these towns plus Benton, Valier, Carbondale, Trico and Muphysboro."

In 1978 he would be named the Du Quoin Business Association's Outstanding Citizen of the Year and subsequent honors would include being named recipient of the Du Quoin Rotary VIP Award and naming one of Du Quoin's little league fields Ewald Pyle Field. Ewald was easy-going, slow-talking and modest at every turn. He loved to talk baseball, but never asked for the spotlight. He loved the sound of the ball snapping into the leather mitt. He loved the kids. He knew that baseball was more than America's pastime. It was as magnetic as family and church and community. We still steal time from other things just to be around it.

We still remember the days that Ewald Pyle walked among us and made our lives better.



Don Stanhouse

Donald Joseph Stanhouse (born February 12, 1951, in DuQuoin, Illinois) was a baseball pitcher with a ten year major league career from 1972-1980, 1982. He played for the Texas Rangers and Baltimore Orioles both of the American League and the Montreal Expos and Los Angeles Dodgers both of the National League.

Shuttled back and forth from the bullpen to the starting rotation with the Rangers and Expos, Stanhouse excelled in 1978 after joining the Baltimore Orioles, where Manager Earl Weaver employed him as a full-time closer. Because of his hairstyle and pre-game batting practice antics - where his loud yelling would entertain early ballpark arrivals - he was quickly labeled "Stan the Man Unusual", a pun on the nicknamed "Stan the Man" for Hall-of-Famer Stan Musial.

Stanhouse finished 3rd in the American League in both 1978 & 1979 in saves, recording 45 over that span, helping the Orioles capture the American League Championship in 1979. He was selected to the American League All-Star team in 1979.

Although an effective closer, Stanhouse had a reputation of walking batters he was not willing to face. Frequently his tactics would lead to dangerous situations in close games with multiple base-runners, and send the chain-smoking Weaver pacing back and forth in the dugout in agony. This resulted in Weaver nicknaming Stanhouse "Full Pack", referring to the number of cigarettes consumed while watching him pitch.

Stanhouse left the Orioles as a free agent after the Orioles lost the 1979 World Series and signed a large guaranteed contract with the Los Angeles Dodgers. He was ineffective for the Dodgers in 1980, appearing in 21 games and posting an ERA over 5. The Dodgers sent him home during the season. He did not pitch at all in 1981, after which his contract expired and he was not re-signed by the Dodgers. Stanhouse retired after a brief comeback with the Orioles the following year.



Autographed Don Stanhouse card from his years with the Texas Rangers.



SOURCE: HILEY BROCK

Views of the soda fountain at **Brock's Walgreen Agency** on East Main Street.



SOURCE: HILEY BROCK

One of Du Quoin's most well-traveled drug stores and soda fountains was **Hiley Brock's** Walgreen Agency on East Main Street. Across the street was the Grand Pharmacy, owned and operated by Loyd Cato. Brock's Drug Store featured one of the longest, largest full service counters in Du Quoin.



FROM THE ROBERT MOREFIELD COLLECTION

Pictured is a Du Quoin restaurant and store called Moody's, located at the intersection of Rt. 51 and Rt. 14 south of Du Quoin. The top photo was taken in the late 1930s. Below is another image of Moody's thought to have been taken between 1947 and 1949. The man standing next to his car on the north side of the building appears to be Bob Morefield's father, Ray Morefield.



Main Street the Center of Interest: War Dead Honored, Christmas Celebrated



PHOTO SOURCE: KATHERINE FORESTER DERBAK

The island in West Main Street near Hickory on Memorial Day 1930.



**IMAGE TAKEN BY HARLEY K. CROESSMANN AND COPIED
FROM HIS FILE IN SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AT SIU**

Christmas tree at Main & Elm streets--1915.



PHOTO SOURCE: KATHERINE FORESTER DERBAK

The Union Cash Store and the island in Main Street near the Sacred Heart School on Memorial Day 1930.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/GEORGE F. WINN

Winn Cider Works on East Park Street



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/GEORGE F. WINN

Winn's Cannery just off of East Park Street.

'Modern' Four-Wheel Wagon Replaced Push Cart in 1910



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD

This horse drawn fire hose wagon was just taken off the railroad car after 1910.

Two-Wheel Cart Fitted With Rubber Buckets Du Quoin's First 'Fire Truck'

■ First Paid Department Had One Man in June of 1925

From the Files of the Du Quoin Evening Call

In Du Quoin's early days there were many fires. Fires were fought here about 150 years ago with a volunteer bucket brigade. A two-wheel cart, which was square and fitted with rubber buckets, was pushed to the fire by two men. These rubber buckets were filled with water and were handed down a long line of men. The last man would throw the water on the fire.

An improvement was the hose attached to the two wheel cart. The hose was put in a well and two men would pump. When they got tired, two more men would take their place. All of this work, so far, was done by hand and the workers

were volunteers. When a fire broke out everyone would "holler and yell" as a way of notifying the public and bringing help.

Two horses and a wagon purchased by the city in 1910 were the next fire fighting improvement. The horses were kept at the Ward Livery Stable across from city hall on Division Street. A harness was dropped on the horse from above with a rope.

The next method of fighting fire was with the gasoline powered engine. Improvements were made from time to time until now we have our present fire fighting equipment.

Paid Fire Fighters

A regular town fire department was set up in Du Quoin with one paid fire fighter, who was Harry Warren, in June, 1925. He held the post for two years. Cecil Ford was appointed and served from 1927 to 1929.

Please Continue to the Next Page

Du Quoin's First Fire Truck (Continued)

Continued from the Previous Page

August Schneider began as extra man in 1929, working from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. and also acting as night desk sergeant for the police department. This arrangement continued until 1937 when a second man was put on. The two men worked in shifts of 24 hours on and 24 hours off. A third man was added December 5, 1945, making a force of three paid men working in eight hour shifts.

The department was motorized in 1915, when a 4-cylinder Reo fire truck was bought. It had a front end pump and a tank holding 45 gallons of water. In those days the town's water pressure was only 35 pounds. The storage tank was on West Park street. The pipe lines around town were old and leaky. The hose was small and short. In consequence there

were numerous damage suits against the city as results of fires that "got away from the fire fighters".

The judge presiding at on one of these trials, asked the witness, John Pyle, where the most leaks were. Pyle replied, "Where the holes are!"

In 1925, the city bought a six-cylinder Reo pumper that had a 45 gallon chemical tank. At a cost of \$4,670, in 1936, a Diamond T fire engine was bought. It carried a 100 gallon tank and a hose.

The volunteer firemen and the department did a smart piece of work in 1941. They junked the 1925 Reo, put a 1941 chassis under the tank and rebuilt the equipment. Ten men worked a few hours every night, right in the station, until the job was completed at the cost of \$1,100. The firemen solicited donations from organizations and mines amounting to \$5000, in 1947, for emergency equipment.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD

City's firefighting equipment was housed in the fire station in the lower south end portion of city hall. Note the double doors with the arched window above.



City's emergency truck.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD

Fire department truck at the Airport Café



Side by Side: Geiger's Bakery and the State Theater

Geiger's Bakery (at left) was located at 106 West Main Street. This image was taken some time in the 1890s. At the time this photo was made the first block west of the railroad tracks was the 100 block. The division of the town was at Division Street. So this bakery was located at what today would be 6 West Main Street.

PHOTO SOURCE: GEIGER BAKERY

State Theater-- For decades Du Quoin benefitted from two high quality theaters, the Grand Theater on the east side and the State Theater on the west side. The theater closed and the building was renovated and is now a dining area for Alongi's.

SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD





PHOTO SOURCE: MARYBELLE HAINES

Schneider Block built about 1870 as seen about 1912. West Main first block west of railroad.



PHOTO SOURCE: ROBERT MOREFIELD COLLECTION/JANE MINTON

West Main Street north side of street at Walnut. Boehm's three story built in 1901 is in the center of the block. Wedged between the building where Alongi's is now and the location where Geiger Bakery was is a small brick building that was replaced by the Palace Theater which was later named the State Theater. **Schleper Brothers Store** is on the NE corner of Main and Walnut.



PHOTO SOURCE: MARYBELLE HAINES TEXT SUPPORT IN PART FROM "OUR TOWN: BY DONALD F. LEWIS

East Main Street looking west from Washington Street about 1912. On the right edge of the photo can be seen the Photographic Studio of E. S. Wheatley. The Joy Open Air Theater replaced the studio in 1913 and then the New Grand replaced the Joy Theater in 1914. The little white front building next to Wheatley's Studio was still standing around 1923.



PHOTO SOURCE: MARYBELLE HAINES

North Division Street about 1912 looking south from near Park Street.



PHOTO SOURCE: MARYBELLE HAINES

Kimmel & Yehling Hardware in the New Block-This block was totally burned in 1901.

Du Quoin's Love of Big Parades Down Main Street Over the Decades



PHOTO SOURCE: DWIGHT HILL COLLECTION FROM THE ORIGINAL GLASS PLATE

Du Quoin loved its parades. For instance, in this photograph, look at the men standing on the roof of the Brookings Building, looking at the ladies in long dresses on the fire escape, the fireworks going off at the corner of Main & Division Street and the large bunting that drapes the corner of the building.



PHOTO SOURCE: DWIGHT HILL PRINTED FROM THE ORIGINAL GLASS PLATE

Parade on Main Street possibly on Labor Day. People lined the streets and stood on porch tops such as the one on the Central Hotel. It is thought this parade took place before 1903 and possibly before 1900.



Du Quoin Odd Fellows in a parade. The photograph can be dated to the summer of 1901. This date is true because R. E. Brown Clothing was only located in this building in 1901 for about six months. The trees having leaves indicated a summer time. Note the two frame buildings to the right. The first was a tin shop that was replaced by the Louis Beck building. The second is the Ross Feed Store.

PHOTO SOURCE: MRS. ARLENE YEHLING



PHOTO SOURCE: THE COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD

Your eye is drawn to the tight rope walker who is walking a high wire between the northeast corner and the southeast corner of East Main and Division Streets in downtown Du Quoin. But, when you look past this photo you will see the Moberly and Taylor building, constructed in 1867. Most will remember this building as the home to McNulty's Sporting Center and later the Hobby Lobby.

Du Quoin's Love Affair With the Car Began in 1904



PHOTO SOURCE: DOROTHY HALL

Dr. D. Winton Dunn in his automobile which is said to have been the first automobile in Du Quoin about 1904 or 1905.



IMAGE BY LOU OZBURN

Buick Garage on South Division Street probably sometime in the 1940s.



PHOTO SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD / AL KENNEDY PHOTO

Huie Motor Sales with Coke trucks line up on South Washington Street about 1948.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD

Maclin's West Side Drug Store on West Main Street across the alley from Alongi's.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD FROM MARY LOU EMLING

Rushing's Dairy on East Cole Street.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD

The **Du Quoin Country Club** actually located at Hallidayboro Lake.



SOURCE: ROBERT MOREFIELD COLLECTION/ DU QUOIN EVENING CALL

Historically, flooding was a problem in downtown Du Quoin.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/ERNEST REES

Employees of the **Du Quoin Mill** on South Chestnut Street were proud of their work and commonly held parades. Employees can be seen lined up in front of the plant.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/ROBERT EMLING

Du Quoin Municipal Airport north side of Rt.152 west of Du Quoin.



Du Quoin National Bank Flourished as West Side Bank

The **Du Quoin National Bank** born out of a need for a west side bank to compete with the east side bank and it served its customers well. Over time it became very competitive with attention to service for the customers.

COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD

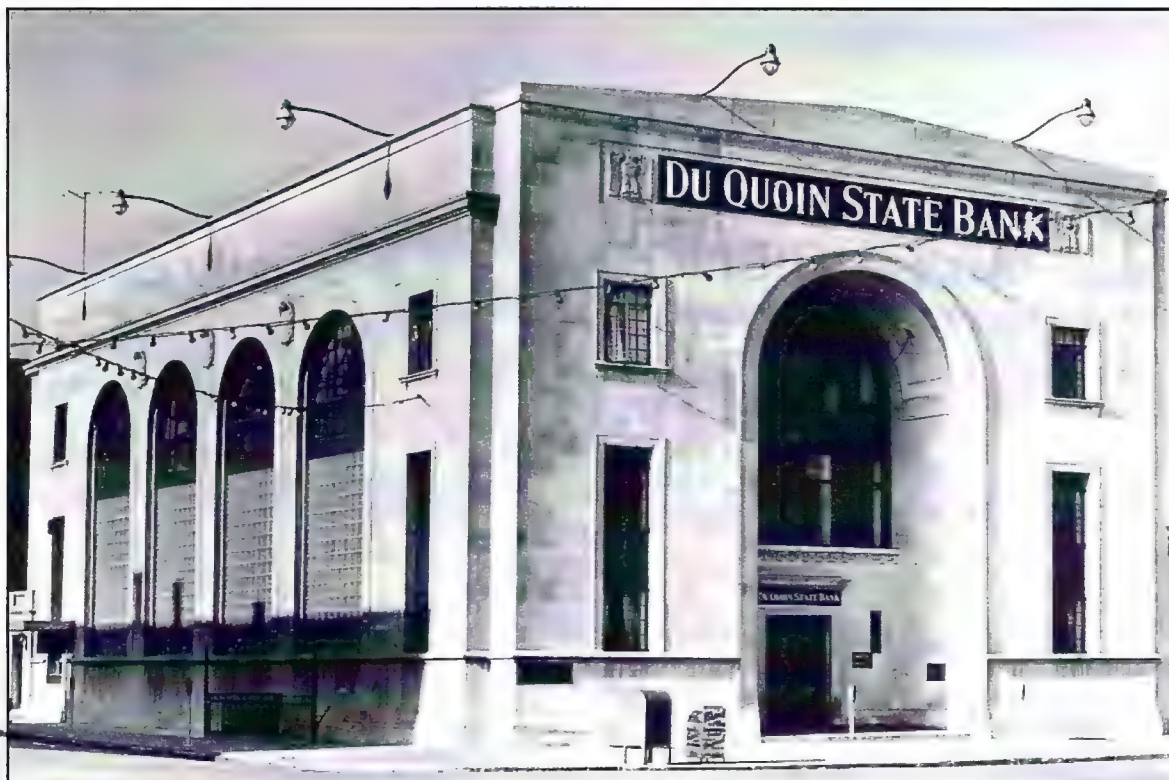




SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/ DON FRED

Exchange Bank of Du Quoin later became First Bank & Trust and finally the Du Quoin State Bank.

Du Quoin State Bank Evolved From Town's First Bank, the Exchange Bank of G.S. Smith



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/AL KENNEDY

The **Du Quoin State Bank** was constructed of Indiana limestone and is pictured here in the 1960s before a large suite of offices was constructed on the west end and the bank was completely renovated.



SOURCE: HOXIE SMITH

Behind the teller cage at the **First Bank & Trust**, later the Du Quoin State Bank.

Grand Architecture for a Grand Bank



Du Quoin Evening Call



SOURCE: EUGENE F. GALLMEISTER

For many years this neon sign was the signature of the **Du Quoin Evening Call**. Sign was taken down during complete renovation of the building in 1990.

112 Years of Serving Perry County

The first newspaper in town was the Du Quoin Mining Journal of August, 1858. Due to differences in views, the 1st Indiana Battery wrecked the type and scattered it in the street, telling the editor to "git".

During the Civil War, citizens gave money to buy equipment to enable publication of the Stars and Stripes. This very patriotic newspaper had strictly northern views with no leeway for any southern sympathy.

It later became the Recorder. Major A. J. Alden started the Tribune in March 1867 and the Recorder merged with it late in 1867. J.T. Been soon became the owner and editor.

A picturesque, forceful writer, he fought battles

on the issues of the day, wielding the printed word like a sharp sword. The Tribune ceased publication in 1926. Mr. Beem died in 1930 at the age of 89 years and 11 months.

The Du Quoin Evening Call was started in 1896 by Major A.J. Alden, originator of the Tribune. Lucius Smith was its editor for about 48 years. Today it continues to be published daily at the age of 112 years. Its publisher and managing editor is John H. Croessman

Other newspapers which were published in Du Quoin were the Du Quoin Republican, the Du Quoin Palladium, The Press, Du Quoin Herald, Du Quoin Daily News and the Du Quoin Progress.



SOURCE: EUGENE F. GALLMEISTER

Pressman **Eugene F. Gallmeister** (right) is pictured at folder of Goss press. In 2007 Mr. Gallmeister began his 64th year with the newspaper as graphic artist and professional photographer.

Newspaper Has Never Missed a Single Day of Publication in 112 Years



SOURCE: EUGENE F. GALLMEISTER

View through the front office window looking out onto North Division Street, the newspaper's home for many decades and a proud member of the downtown community.



SOURCE: SANDY CROUCH KOWZAN

Godfrey Knetzger in his news stand located at 8 North Oak Street in January 1933.



SOURCE: AL KENNEDY

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Hindman's news stand in the ICRR depot in March or April 1947.



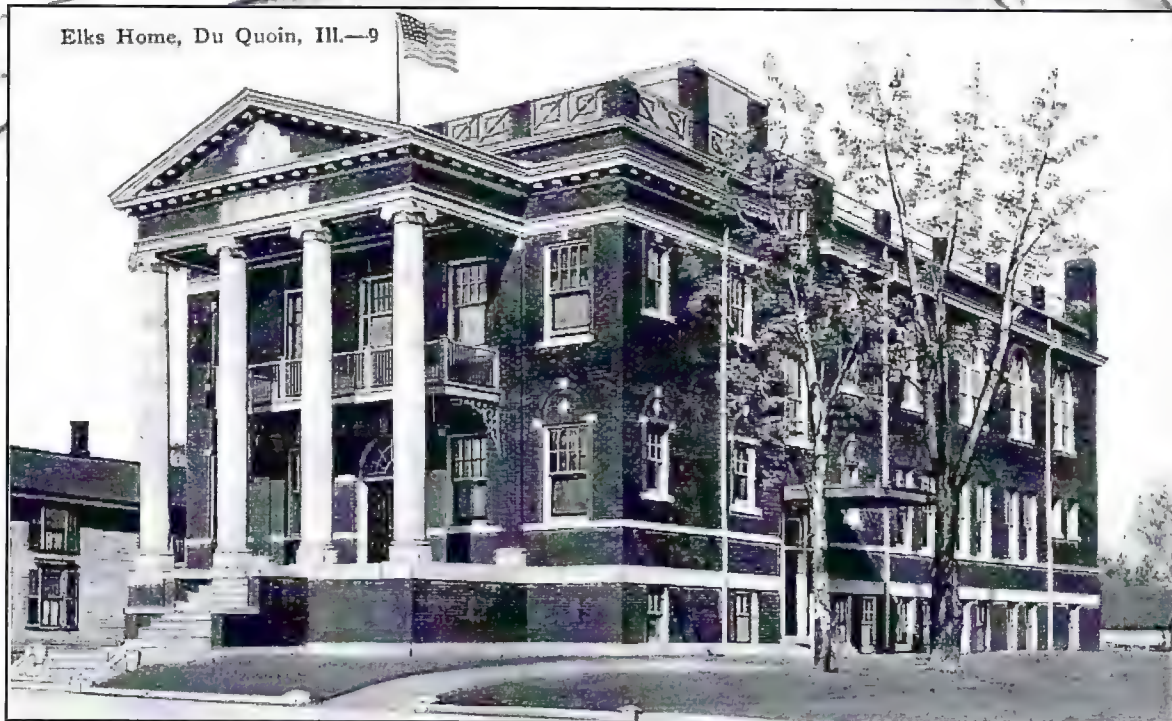
PHOTO SOURCE: ROBERT R. MOREFIELD-IMAGE BY AL KENNEDY ON 26 JANUARY 1968

The **Egyptian Music Company** located in the Jones and Lenhar Building on the SE corner of Mulberry and Main streets.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/HOXIE SMITH

Elkins A-1 Cleaners on North Division Street following a heavy snow.



Elks Home, Du Quoin, Ill.—9

SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD

The **Elks Club** on North Washington Street was built in 1916.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/ FRANCES STANLEY OF HERRIN, ILL.

The **Mermaid swimming pool** was located on North Division Street in about the 800 block. The Jupiter No. 1 Coal Mine ruins could be seen to the north of the pool. The pool was built in 1916 and was 60 feet wide and 160 feet long. This photo was taken on 30 May 1920.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD

The building that many will remember as McCollum's Drug Store and now the offices of Emling and Hoffman, CPA is actually the **Judge William Elstun Building**. It was in February 1877 that Judge Elstun completed arrangements for the erection of a brick building on the two lots adjoining city hall on the east. The city hall at the time was in the Moberly and Taylor building on the south-east corner of Main and Division Streets.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD

What was originally known as **Elstun's Hall**. The hall--above Emling & Hoffman-- is 40 by 90 feet with a 22 foot ceiling, is well ventilated, lighted and at the time was heated. The stage measures 19 by 38 feet and stands 3 feet 9 inches from the floor. It has a drop curtain and at the time had six full sets of backdrops. Years ago the stage benefited from foot and side lights and a good stove. The hall seated 500 comfortably. The hall also benefits from a wrap around balcony. The hall later became known as Neighbor's Hall, Young's Opera House and the Lyric Opera House. The hall was used for high school basketball games prior to the building of the gym at the high school.

The St. Nicholas Hotel on South Oak St.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/MARYBELLE HAINES

There were two hotels that stood on this location. The first building was constructed in 1865 by a Mr. Weaver and was known as "The Weaver House." Then in May 1869 it was leased by a Mrs. Williams and a Mr. Lacy. At this time the name was changed to "The St. Nicholas Hotel." On September 17, 1878 a fire started in the Ward Livery Stable just behind the hotel and the St. Nicholas was burned. By July 17, 1879 the brickwork had begun on the new St. Nicholas Hotel. The new building was finished by October 23, 1879 and open to the public. On the first floor was the office proper, two nice sample rooms, a large dining room, and a small room for storage. On the second floor were between 16 and 18 large sleeping rooms, some of them arranged so that two could be thrown together to accommodate a family, a large parlor and a linen closet. On the third floor were some 18 additional sleeping rooms. Away from the main building was a laundry and other conveniences. The landlord was Mr. W.D. Storey, having operated the old St. Nicholas hotel successfully. The hotel catered to trade from the Illinois Central Railroad and in more recent years under the Joe Skoffic ownership was well-traveled for its restaurant and lounge and noted for the charitable Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners for many townspeople.

Downstairs of the St. Nicholas Hotel During Contemporary Era



Du Quoin City Hall



PHOTO: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD

TEXT: DU QUOIN WEEKLY TRIBUNE OF FEBRUARY 9, 1893

Work was begun on Du Quoin City Hall August 22, 1892. The foundation walls were set with Mr. William Jackson and Son's selected foundation brick, laid in cement. Above the foundation, Mc Donald Brothers selected brick was used throughout, except in the front and tower walls, which were of Chester brick, laid in white mortar. This work was done by Charles Harris and Robert Buthrey of the city and at the time were of the best quality in the city. The belt courses and sills were of Indiana sandstone and were furnished by Mr. G.D. Pugh of the Du Quoin Marble Works. The mill work consisting of door and sash frames and all interior finish (except the stairs) was furnished by Mr. J.C. Eade of the city's planing mill. The roof was of best block Bangor slate and was put on by Hauton and Colass of St. Louis. All gutter and down pipes were of galvanized No. 20 and were put on by Mr. Bert Haines of the city. The tower roof was of galvanized iron, tiles with final and weather vane of the same material. Passing into the main entrance, you could go up three granitoid steps to a broad step. On the right and beyond the staircase was a fire proof vault and over the door was written "City Records of Du Quoin." The vault had its own foundation with double walls and a space in between. Just beyond the vault were the headquarters of the police--12 by 24 with a 13 foot ceiling. To the south was a lockup of three cells. On the second floor was the police magistrate's office and the council chambers. On either side of the mayor's rostrum were desks for the clerk and treasurer. To the north of the council chamber was the mayor's office and to the south a library room. The fire department was south of the main entrance. The room was 24 by 36 feet with 15 1/2 foot ceilings, all beaded. It was set back to provide for a drive on the front for wagons and later for trucks.



The **Blakeslee Foundry** building on the right with a two-story "L" on the north which was used as an office and storage building.

Blakeslee Industry Flourished for Decades

PHOTOS: AL KENNEDY/ROBERT MOREFIELD



Interior view of **Blakeslee** plant about 1947. The famous steam jet pumps can be seen in the foreground near the floor. The original factory was located at the intersection of Washington and Poplar Streets, erected in 1862 by Blakeslee brothers A.J. and H.F. Blakeslee. Even after the jet pump business ended the company flourished at the hands of younger family members E.T. and C.E. Blakeslee, who were raised in the business.

Du Quoin's First Ice Plant



PHOTO SOURCE: THE NAUMER FAMILY

TEXT SOURCE: DU QUOIN EVENING CALL CENTENNIAL EDITION 1953

Du Quoin's first ice plant was under construction on East Olive Street when this picture was taken some 50 years ago. The plant was one of the several industrial developments for which the late Jake Naumer was responsible. Founded in 1902 by Naumer and associates including Henry Ward, Robert Lehn and Harry Ross, the original plant, part of which still stands (1953), used steam engines. In 1912 the present building was erected. From an original maximum production of 20 tons per day, the plant grew in size until it turned out 150 tons. In 1916 the Du Quoin Utility Company which later launched an electric power and water plant here, was sold to the Salem Electric Company. Through the years the firm name changed several times. When the ice plant was closed in 1950 after 48 years of continuous operation it was owned by the Illinois Power Company.

The Economy Variety Store



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/HOXIE SMITH

Harry Lancaster selling fireworks in front of his store, the **Economy Variety Store**, on the morning of the Fourth of July possibly in 1948.



Gold Fish Pond & Bear Cage In Keyes City Park

**SOURCE: COLLECTION OF
ROBERT MOREFIELD/ JUDY PHILBRICK COOK**

Years ago, Keyes City Park supported both a large gold fish pond and even a bear cage with a real black bear. The late L.S. Smith, publisher of the Du Quoin Evening Call, once recalled walking to the newspaper one Sunday morning only to find that the bear had escaped and was found sitting on the front steps of the Baptist Church across from the park.





SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/MARY LOU EMLING

Frederick's Battery Station of Du Quoin at the edge of Keyes Park is a landmark. The station actually began as a Willi Oil Co. station and was the first full service gas station in Du Quoin.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/DUNCAN BRITTON

Loren Davis of **Davis DX** at the intersection of East Main and South Washington Street in Du Quoin where Britton Insurance and the Real Estate Corner are now located.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/JUSTIN WILLI

The **Willi Oil Co.** service station at the corner of South Division and Poplar Streets, later the location for the dental offices of Dr. Leach. The Frederick's Service Station began as a Willi-owned station and was the very first service station in Du Quoin.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/ROBERT EMLING

Emling's Service Station on Rt. 152 west of Du Quoin.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/AL KENNEDY

Red Star Mill alongside the Illinois Central near the intersection of Main and South Oak.



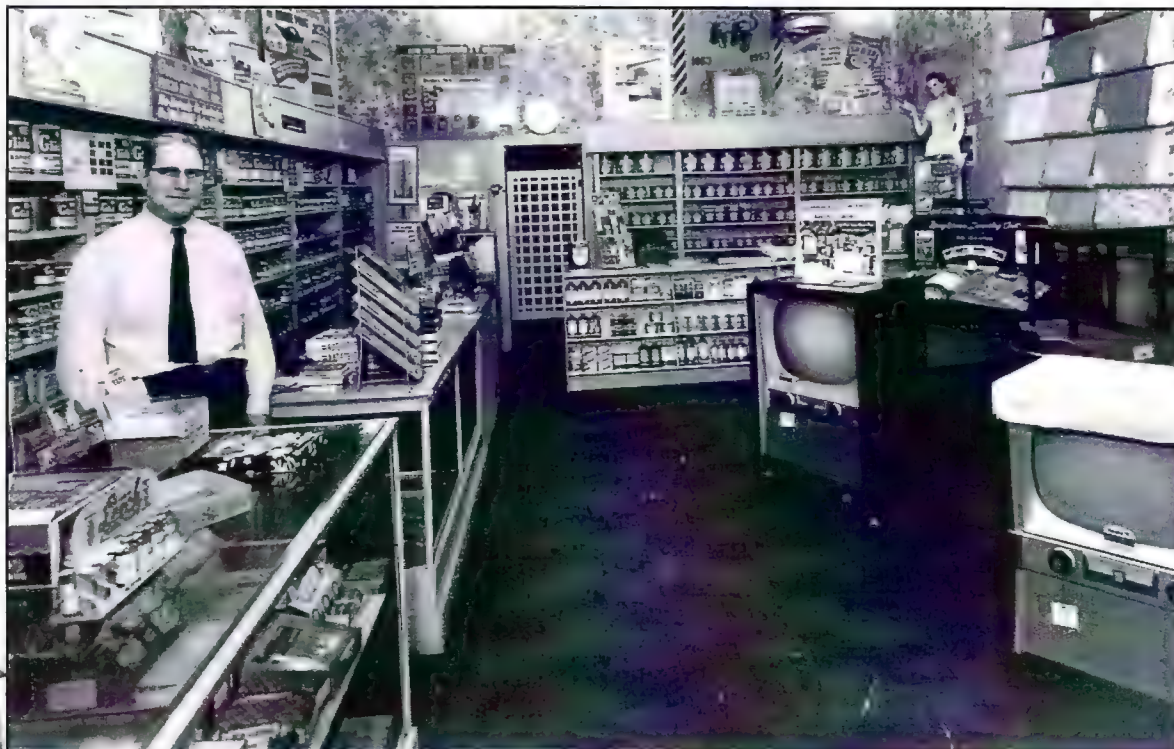
SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/JANE MINTON

General stores served St. Johns throughout the early years.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/LOIS HIRSCH

Norris Triple "L" roller skating rink on Rt. 51 south of Du Quoin.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/INEZ EISENHAUER

Du Quoin stores were quick to usher in the modern era of electronics. **Harold Palmer** is pictured with some of the television sets during the 1950.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/AL KENNEDY

Dog 'n Suds had great barbecues and frosty root beer.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/ELLEN GATES OF CARBONDALE

Hub Motel on West Main Street filled up during the Du Quoin State Fair.



SOURCE: AL KENNEDY

F. W. Woolworth Store interior view looking toward the front of the store.



SOURCE: AL KENNEDY

The candy counter in the **F.W. Woolworth Store** on East Main Street near Oak during the Christmas holiday.



SOURCE: MARY LOU EMLING

Hine's Just Rite Café Interior.



SOURCE: MARY LOU EMLING

Hine's Just Rite Café located on West Main Street near Hickory Steet.



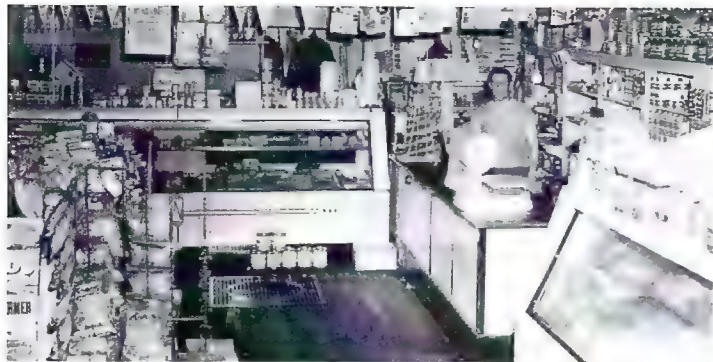
SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/HELEN WILSON

Southern Barbecue interior on West Main Street.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/HELEN WILSON

Neon sign above the entrance to the **Southern Barbecue**.



During a period in the 1940s and 1950s there were no fewer than 14 groceries and markets that operated in downtown Du Quoin and nearby neighborhoods. Two of the most noteworthy were the Midwest Wholesale Grocery on Mulberry Street in Du Quoin and the downtown Du Quoin Kroger Store, which operated in the southwest corner of the IOOF building at the corner of East Main and North Mulberry Street. The store was then moved to successive locations on South Washington and finally to the Southtown Shopping Center in 1980. Other large groceries were the A & P and Green's IGA on Rt. 51. Some of the favorite markets were Berger's, Campanella's, Berg's, Ray's and Kern's, but there were many.



Remember Du Quoin's Great Groceries

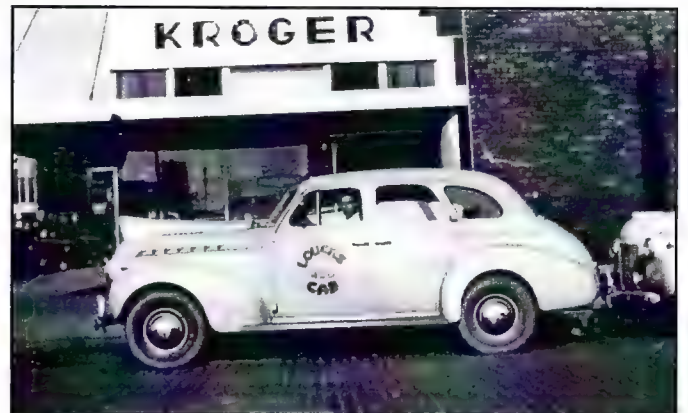


PHOTO SOURCE: HAROLD AND MAXINE ALBERS

Loucks Cab at the SE corner of Main and Oak streets next to Krogers waiting on a customer.



Campanella's Market



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/MARY LOU EMLING

Campanella's Market, home to Southern Illinois' best fresh cut meats.



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/MARY LOU EMLING

Interior of **Campanella's Market**.

KNAUER'S DRUGS--CIGARS & SODAS



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/JOHN KEIM

Knauer's Drug Store located on the SE corner of Elm and Main streets in the late 1940s.

ANGEL'S DRUG STORE & SCHLEPER BROS. PROMINENT STORES



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/ARLENE YEHLING



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/MRS. HERMAN YEHLING

At one time, there were no fewer than seven drug stores operating in and around Du Quoin's business district. One of the most prominent was **Angel's Drug Store**, pictured here. Another prominent downtown family was the Schleper family. Frank Schleper and son Frank, then only 12 in 1892 established **Schleper Wholesale Grocery** in Du Quoin. He packed and shipped the first

apples from Du Quoin. As many as four carloads a week were shipped to market. A large variety of Vaughn Seeds were also sold in bulk. A large floor scale was used to weigh everything. In November 1924, Frank Schleper with his younger brother, Jerry, opened Schleper's Clothing Store at 28 West Main street in Du Quoin. Founder Frank Schleper retired in 1929.



Du Quoin Mayor William Brooking commonly summoned photographers to city chambers for formal portraits of distinguished groups in city service. One such gathering consisted of these civic leaders: They are Front Row: Louis Croessmann, John Charlton, Gaston McQuade and John Jasper. Second Row: Dr. W. T. Maclin, Thomas Howell, Brookings, Mose Martin, William Jeremiah and William Croessmann. Back Row: Valle Nettelman, Charley Lehmann, Jake Messmore, William Reid, Ben W. Pope, Bill Plumlee and Jonah Flavell.

SOURCE: DU QUOIN EVENING CALL

Du Quoin Has Had 28 Mayors

■ Arthur Angel Served the Longest--27 Years

Twenty-eight different men have been elected to the office of mayor in Du Quoin since the municipality was incorporated as a city in 1865.

Honors for longevity go to Arthur F. Angel, who retired in 1949 after 27 years in the office, 22 of them consecutively. He lost but one of the 12 election campaigns.

Du Quoin's first city council was organized in 1865 under the aldermanic form of government. G. S. Smith, prominent banker and merchant and a member of the first village board of trustees in Du Quoin in 1854 was elected the first mayor.

He served two years then turned over the city administration to E. Onstott, who held the office for one year.

J. S. McLean was mayor in 1868 and 1869 and D. D. Hatfield occupied the office in 1870 and 1871. Smith returned as mayor in 1872.

Jacob Messmore headed the city's government in 1873 and 1874, then B.F. Pope was in office for two years. Messmore returned in 1877 to serve two more years, after which S. J. Ross began

a four-year administration (1879-82).

Two years under Don Onstott followed, then Joseph Solomon became mayor for a period of six years. He was succeeded in 1891 by W. R. Neighbors, who occupied the office for two years, relinquishing it in 1893 to W. E. Brookings.

Brookings was mayor for two years and was followed by Dr. D. W. Dunn who served from 1895 to 1898, inclusive B. W. Pope who became mayor in 1899 for a two-year period.

In 1901 the office fell to W. B. Hall for a two year term after which B. W. Pope returned to serve six more years.

Angel was first elected in 1909 and following two years in office suffered the first defeat in his long public career, bowing to E.E. Jacobs in the 1911 election. Jacobs was re-elected in 1913 and two years later E.F. Knauer won the office.

Following a six year absence from the local political wars, Angel returned in 1917 to run a successful race as head of a "Square Deal Ticket."

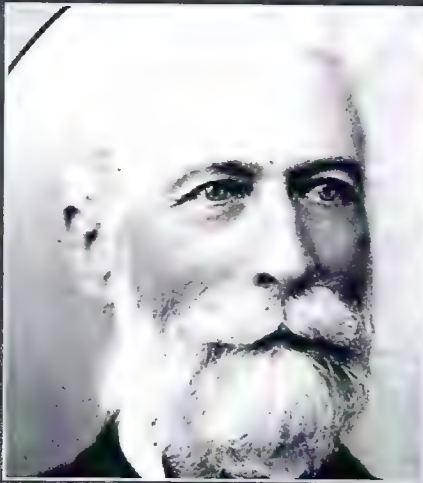
Again in 1919 the popular druggist

abandoned politics, this time after the city had voted to change to the commission form of government, effective May 5, 1919.

W. R. Kimzey was the first mayor under the commission form but personal business forced him to retire the following September 2. Robert Plumlee was appointed to the vacancy.

The commission form lasted only until April 18, 1922, when the populace voted to return to the alderman government. Angel was a candidate for the short one-year term and defeated M.C. Cook. Angel returned to politics in 1927 and was elected in what was the beginning of 22 consecutive years in office. Ten years later mayoralty terms were doubled from two to four years. In 1949, after the city had voted to return again to the commission form of government, Angel dropped out of contention again. Victor H. Ritter was elected and served four years. He was succeeded this year by L.E. Pyle, who previously had served more than a quarter of a century as chief of police.

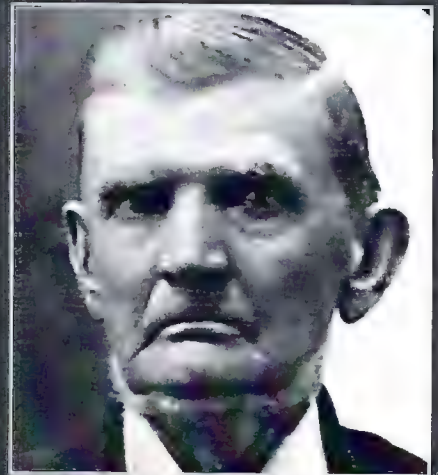
Portraits of the Mayors of the City of Du Quoin



G.S. Smith 1854-1856



Elihu Onstott 1867



Ben Pope 1875-1876



William Brooking 1893-1894



D. Winton Dunn 1895-1898



Benjamin Pope 1899-1900

Du Quoin's First City Clerk

Right--Studio portrait of J. G. Mangold, Du Quoin's first city clerk (1863)



Portraits of the Mayors of the City of Du Quoin



Arthur Angel 1909-1910,
1917-1918, 1922 & 1925-1949



L.E. Jacobs
1911-1914



R.S. Linzee
1925



Vic Ritter
1949-1953



Lloyd Pyle 1953-1954



Renos Miller 1954-1961



Bobby McCollum 1961-1963



Fred Allabastro 1963-1965



Dr. Jack Struck 1965-1973



Robert Armstrong 1973-1989



John Rednour 1989-Present

Du Quoin Still in Need of These Portraits -- The City of Du Quoin needs you help in locating portraits of J.S. McLean (1868-1869), D.D. Hatfield (1870-1871), Jacob Messmore (1873-1874), Silas Ross (1879-1882), Donald Onstott

(1883-1884), Joseph Solomon (1885-1890), William Neighbors (1881-1882), W.B. Hall (1901-1903), E.F. Knauer (1915-1916), Walter Kimzey (1919), Robert Plumlee (1919-1921), & E.E. Brayfield (1923-1924)

Early Du Quoin Churches Anchored Our Faith



PHOTO SOURCE: SACRED HEART CHURCH

TEXT SOURCE: DU QUOIN EVENING CALL CENTENNIAL EDITION 1953

The Sacred Heart Catholic Church, a beautiful Gothic structure, was built in its present location at Main and walnut streets in 1890, two years after the old church was destroyed by fire. It is situated adjacent to the two story parochial school.



The Main Street Christian Church constructed on an East Main Street lot bought from Lillie Browning for \$1,000, this frame structure was begun in 1891 and cost the First Christian Church \$12,000. Work on the present brick building began in 1925.

SOURCE: ROBERT
MOREFIELD
COLLECTION/VENUS
THORNSBERRY



SOURCE: FRANCES DICKENS STANLEY OF HERRIN, ILLINOIS

The original Baptist Church as it appeared before it burned. It stood on the west side of Mulberry Street a short distance from Park Street. The church was rebuilt to the second building located on the same lot. The back wall of the second building was from the original church. The second building still stands on Mulberry Street.



PHOTO SOURCE: ARLENE YEHLING

TEXT SOURCE: DU QUOIN EVENING CALL CENTENNIAL EDITION 1953

The First Presbyterian Church building was built in 1857 the year following organization of the Presbyterian Church of new Du Quoin. This frame structure was located on the site of the present church on the NW corner of Washington and Spring streets. It cost \$2,500 and was a very fine building at that time. It served the small congregation and moved to the adjacent lot on the west where the Presbyterian manse now stands.



PHOTO SOURCE: MARYBELLE HAINES

The original Methodist Church located on the SE corner of Park and Locust streets - This brick church was replaced by a frame building which is contained within the building now facing Washington Street. Nancy "Long" Woolley donated the land where this church stood.



PHOTO SOURCE: HAROLD BEATTY, NASHVILLE, ILLINOIS

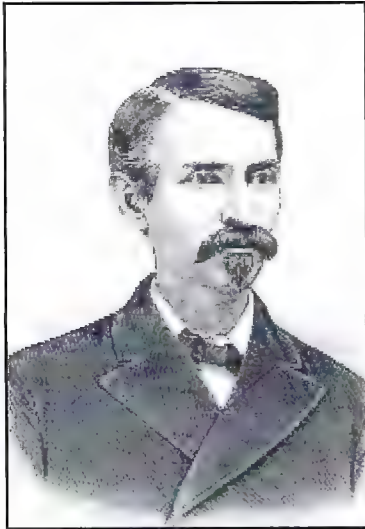
TEXT SOURCE: DU QUOIN EVENING CALL CENTENNIAL EDITION 1953

St. John's Evangelical Church, the first frame building was constructed on South Hickory in 1877 and was remodeled in 1912 and again in 1920. The present Gothic edifice was built in 1929.



PHOTO SOURCE: ED LANUM

Choir and church members pose for this photograph on the steps of the Smith Memorial AME Zion church in Du Quoin. Around the corner and up the street is another historic Du Quoin church, St. Paul's Baptist Church.



Educator John B. Ward

Du Quoin School 1867 to 1888. Public School replaced the Du Quoin School in 1888. It was later named the John B. Ward School. The building was altered sometime after 1900 and then there was a complete rebuilding of the building in 1938. The plans and specifications for the building were furnished by Mr. Charles E. Illsley, A.M.C.E. architect of St. Louis.



PHOTO SOURCE: FRANCES DICKENS STANLEY OF HERRIN, ILLINOIS
Early photograph of the John B. Ward School

Du Quoin Education Has a Great Heritage



Early Ward School classroom.



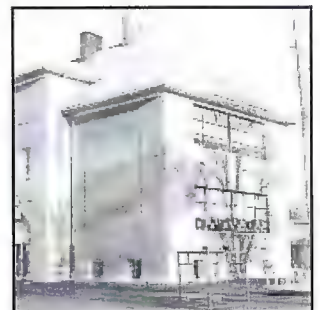
R.A. Wheatley School



Du Quoin Township High School-1906



Du Quoin School 1867 to 1888 later replaced by the J.B. Ward School.



McKinley School



Lincoln School



PHOTO SOURCE: ED LANUM

Above, the Miss Lincoln School pageant of 1945-1946. Erma Harris was selected queen.



PHOTO SOURCE: ED LANUM

Remember the stick horses that we made as children?

REMEMBER . . . When STEAM WAS KING



The Illinois Central Railroad the Reason for Du Quoin-- The community flourished because of the railroad, mining and freight yard. As many as 500 coal, freight, agriculture and livestock cars a day passed through the Du Quoin yards during the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s. It was in know-

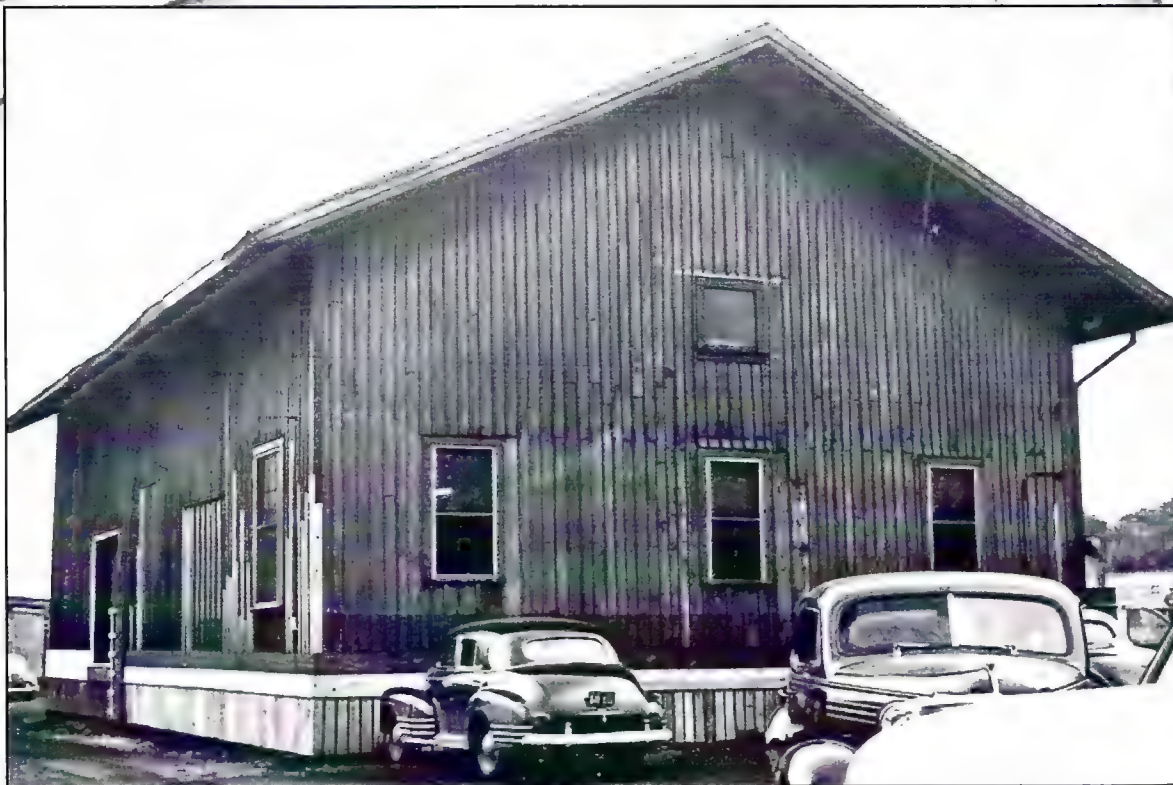
ing that the railroad mainline would be built through this area that Chester Keyes and Issac Metcalf platted the City of Du Quoin. These photos of the Illinois Central's steam era were taken by Eugene Gallmeister.

The Illinois Central Railroad Train Depot in Downtown Du Quoin Destroyed in Fire



SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD/GORDON PRUETT

Pictured is the **Illinois Central train depot** in downtown Du Quoin before a fire in the early 1970s destroyed it. The depot trafficked hundreds of passengers and dozens of bags of mail each day. In the nearby rail yards there were upwards of 500 cars of freight on any day delivering coal, agricultural products and freight to points all across the Midwest.



SOURCE: DU QUOIN EVENING CALL

ICRR Freight Depot near Main Street.



PHOTO SOURCE: DU QUOIN EVENING CALL

ICRR Freight House north end of Du Quoin.

THE ORIGINAL ENTRANCE TO MARSHALL BROWNING HOSPITAL



This photograph taken in the 1940s for a post card shows the original entrance to **Marshall Browning Hospital**.



John Marshall Browning Hospital probably in the 1930s, one of the most committed community hospitals in Southern Illinois--all because of a gift to the people of Du Quoin from the estate of Lillian Browning.

The First Dentists in Du Quoin

Dr. Louis Betts was practicing dentistry here very early and lived in the brick house on the northeast corner of Franklin and Mulberry streets. The property was held in the name of his wife, Hannah. The marker on his grave says : Born October 20, 1820; Died March 28, 1894.

A copy of the "Stars and Stripes", dated June 2, 1859, in the possession of Dr. Harley Croessmann, carries a card which reads:

"Dr. N.S. Durham, dentist, has permanently located in Du Quoin. He will soon open a first class office when he will be prepared to practice in all the various branches of his profession, in a style equal to the best. All operations warranted."

The Du Quoin Tribune lists dentist in 1882 as Louis Betts and J.J. Jenelle. Dr. Jennelle's office here was upstairs in the building where

Henderson's Jewelry store later located. He compounded a cleaner which he marketed as "Dr. Jennell's Tooth Powder". It was to manufacture this product that he moved to Cairo.

Fred Forrester, who later was a practicing dentist in his home town of Du Quoin, went to Cairo to work for Dr. Jennelle. He operated the machine that mixed the tooth powder.

Dr. R.L. Dalby practiced dentistry here for a few years. His wife, who was a trained nurse, and he were sent by the Seventh Day Adventists Federation, as missionaries, to China. Dr. Arthur G. PURDY followed Dr. Jennelle, buying out the latter's office here. In 1892, Dr. Purdy settled, to practice in Carbondale. Dr. Tom B. Reagin, a native of DuQuoin, was graduated from Vanderbilt University. He was a son of Dr. C.G. Reagin.

Dr. Fred L. Forrester and Dr. June Croessman were in dentistry school at the same time. Dr. Forrester was graduated a year before his fellow townsman.

Source: Files of the Du Quoin Evening Call

Mining Executive Marshall Browning, Wife's Benevolence Established Du Quoin Hospital

■ Nurses Were First Administrators

The City of Du Quoin ultimately benefited from the great corporate mining career of Marshall Browning, a mine executive in St. Louis.

Marshall Browning Hospital was conceived on January 14, 1918, when Lillie F. Browning drew up her last will and testament, leaving the bulk of her estate to a trust which would have the responsibility of erecting and supporting a public hospital in or near Du Quoin. She requested the hospital be named in memory of her husband "Marshall."

Following her death, and in accord with her desires, a trust was organized and corporation papers were completed on April 12, 1919. The trust included by-laws that were very specific in that care should be provided to all and not be related to the ability to pay. She further charged that a Board of Directors be appointed with full powers to carry out her wishes. She provided that Board with the responsibility of operating the hospital in a sound manner and included discretionary powers as to the limits of charity or free care. She noted that

"The hospital shall never be sectarian or partisan nor for the personal advantage of any, and that the efficient and intelligent relief of human suffering shall always be the chief object in view."

The first meeting of the Board of Directors of the trust, now known as the "Marshall Browning Hospital Association" was held on April 17, 1919. Marion Teague was elected president, Louis R. Kelly, secretary and Lucius Smith, treasurer. The remaining two members were James Forrester and Harry C. Miller. By-laws were drawn and approved clearly defining the duties and responsibilities of all board members.

One of the first actions of the Board was to purchase 20 acres of land at the north end of Washington Street from the Illinois Central Railroad. The price—\$3,114.50.

After acquiring the site for the new hospital, construction bids were approved on February 21, 1921. General construction was awarded to H. B. Kravel for the sum of \$131,932. The bid of \$31 per 1,000 bricks was approved with the Western Brick Company. The new hospital was completed and formally opened for business on July 20, 1923.

On August 21, 1935, at the request of the City of Du Quoin, a 200 ft. x 200 ft. parcel of land adjacent to Division Street was sold to the city for \$200. The purpose was to erect a water-works pumping station. Again at the request of the city on November 10, 1958 an addi-

tional 200 x 200 ft. area was sold to the city for an underground water storage facility. The cost was \$10.

In 1957, Juliette Wall Pope made a major contribution to the hospital for the purpose of constructing a new out-patient building. The cost of this facility was \$48,000 and added immeasurably to the hospital's ability to provide more modern x-ray and emergency services.

As time progressed and building standards changed it became apparent in the late sixties that a new in-patient facility would be required. The cost of this building was to be \$2,050,000. To obtain the necessary funds a successful fund drive, when added to existing fund,

provided about \$1,000,000 of the cost. Hill-Burton federal funds were obtained for \$267,000. The balance of the cost of \$800,000 was raised by a Bond issue, which would be paid out by 1987. The new building was completed and officially opened for occupancy on December 16, 1972.

The most dramatic renovation to the hospital was accomplished three years ago with the construction of Marshall Browning's ER and out-patient center.

Until 1948, when the first lay administrator was employed, registered nurses traditionally served as

superintendents, with tier responsibilities covering all areas of management. At the time the position of "Director of Nurses" was originated with Alice Chambers, R.N. assuming this new role. Upon her retirement in 1973, Josephine Vercellino, R.N., was appointed Director of Nurses.

During the mid and late seventies an extensive effort was made to improve and beautify the exterior of the hospital. Most of the existing 20 acres were cleared and placed into lawns, a new hospital sign was erected and parking lots were developed. A major renovation of the original hospital included replacement of all windows, a new heating and air conditioning system and all new interior walls and ceilings. This program was completed in 1986 with all lots paved and an approved heliopad licensed.

A subsequent capital development program added a new ER and outpatient services as well as an expansion of Marshall Browning Estates.

In 2007 Marshall Browning Hospital embarked on its most ambitious expansion to date—construction of a new med/surgical unit and 25 new private patient rooms, all scheduled for completion in late 2007 or early 2008.

With over 185 employees, the hospital makes an important contribution to the local economy.

Source: Files of the Du Quoin Evening Call



Marshall Browning Hospital opened doors in 1923

Du Quoin's 'Horse 'n Buggy' Doctors

The chief reliance of the pioneers of Perry county for medical assistance was upon Drs. Joseph Brayshaw, Dr. George Wall, Dr. Milton Mulkey, "a botanical doctor from Franklin county"; Dr. Berklow of Nine Mile Prairie, Dr. William Weir of Tamaroa, and Dr. Leo T. Hamilton of Pinckneyville.

Dr. Brayshaw was the first physician to practice in Perry County. He came to Old Du Quoin from South Carolina in 1830. On horseback or horse and buggy, he went wherever he was needed, even sometimes into adjoining counties. Because of distances, he usually stayed until the patient mended or died.

Dr. Brayshaw was a well-educated man for those days. Medicine was his business and horticulture was his pleasure. He taught many of his neighbors the art of fruit tree grafting. One time when he was visiting relatives in Arkansas, he met a man named Black, who had a large orchard. Dr. Brayshaw showed Black how to graft and as a result he developed the now famous Arkansas Black apples and the Black Ben Davis apple.

The doctors daughter, Mariah Brayshaw, married Thruman Thing. They were the parents of the Misses Callie and Allie Thing, who lived on the south highway opposite the DuQuoin State Fairgrounds.

Dr. George T. Wall, a native of Rhode Island, came to Du Quoin in 1840, bringing his wife and year old son, who became the famous Judge George Willard Wall. The family, then in limited circumstances, settled in Old Du Quoin. Dr. Wall was a hard worker, following his practice all over the country. He became well-to-do and gave his son a fine education. He was one of the trustees of Old Du Quoin Seminary.

Dr. Wall was much in demand among the pioneers, particularly in the southern half of Perry County, even over as far as Cutler. He moved to "new town" and was the first resident physician in Du Quoin. He died in 1892 and is buried in the Old Du Quoin cemetery.

Dr. Lewis Dyer was born February 2, 1807 in Vermont. His professional degree was obtained from Berkshire County, Ohio, and he was appointed physician of Kenyon College.

In 1855 Dr. Dyer went to Iowa, but not liking the severe winters, came to Du Quoin two years later. He was commissioned surgeon by Governor Yates and served with the 81st Regiment Illinois Volunteers in the Civil War. He became surgeon-in-chief of the 3rd. Division. At the close of the war, he returned to Du Quoin and resumed his practice, serving for ten years as president of the pension examining board. He died October 11, 1896 in his 90th year.

Dr. Amos Jubilee Tetrick came to Du Quoin as a general practitioner about 1858. His father emigrated from Germany to the Mascoutah neighborhood. Amos was graduated from McKendree college and received his medical education in St. Louis.

Dr. Tetrick's wife was Polly Barron of New York. They were the parents of Mrs. Harry Ward, mother of Mrs. Arch Lehn.

When the doctor first came here, his office was where Dirlers Furniture store located. Later it was upstairs over Lehn and Wite drug-store, the later site of Guthrie's on East Main Street. His residence was at the corner of Chestnut and Park Streets.

Dr. Tetrick died August 11, 1901 at the age of 80.

Dr. William Arms of Du Quoin was the 5th generation from William Arms I, the immigrant ancestor of the Aarms family in America, who came from the Island of Jersey in the English Channel, and arrived in America in 1676. The family and its descendants were residents of Deerfield, Massachusetts for a number of generations.

Dr. William Aarms was born in Wilmington, Vermont, May 18, 1802. He died in Du Quoin June 21, 1889, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James T. Milligan. A granddaughter has in her possession his two college diplomas - one from Andover, Mass., and one from Dartmouth. He was ordained in Park Street Presbyterian church, Boston, Mass, July 27, 1833, and shortly after sailed for Patagonia, South America, on a tour of investigation at the request of the American Board of Foreign Missions, to see if it was feasible to establish mission

stations in that country. He worked among cannibals in all his missionary work.

In 1885 he went to Borneo and Sumatra, as a medical missionary. His first wife and infant son died in Borneo. He developed a serious throat ailment in the Far East, and returned to America in 1838. In 1839 he married Mary Ann Aiken of Windham, Vermont. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters.

He practiced medicine in Westminster, Vermont; Beaver Dam, Wisconsin; and in Cobden, Carbondale and DuQuoin Illinois. The family moved to southern Illinois in 1856.

Many persons are confused about the Doctors Burgess. Dr. Thomas and Dr. Warren BURGESS were veterans of the Civil War. Dr. Warren was crippled, walked with two canes and lived at 337 E. Poplar St. His wife was a Miss Chamberlain. They had no children. The Dr. was noted for the squash he raised. He practiced in town.

Dr. Thomas Burgess took care of the country practice. He built a brick home north of Lewis Well's home on south Wells Street. During the Fair of 1874, there was a burglary in the home, a man was killed and the home burned. The doctor then built a home in the country on the Pinckneyville road. He and Ed. Moberly built the three story building on the southeast corner of Main and Division, later owned by Browning, then the Jasecko building.

We are indebted to Mrs. Betty Dry for information on Dr. William Thomas Maclin, who officiated at her birth 75 years ago. She says her mother and the doctor were first cousins, because their fathers were brothers, Isaac E. and W. T. Maclin, Sr. Mrs. Dry's mother, Alice Maclin, married Axum Revelle. Dr. W. T. Maclin Jr. married Mary E. Harrell.

Dr. Maclin was born August 9, 1844, in Williamson county, Tennessee, and died December 5, 1899 in Du Quoin. He called himself "the Irishman from Tennessee". He came here in 1874 after 15 years of practice in Cairo, Tennessee. His medical education was received at Nashville Medical College and Cincinnati Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1868. In 1881 he took a post graduate course at Memphis.

Mrs. Maclin died on her forty-first birthday, December 16, 1890. At first the family lived on South Division Street, about where the A & P was. A little building in the yard housed the doctor's office. Later they moved to the First Baptist church corner. Five of seven children lived to adulthood...Lula A., wife of Clarence E. Blakeslee; Anna E., wife of Stephen Rogers; W.B.; John A.; and Grover C.

From about 1883 until his retirement in 1906, Dr. C. G. Reagin was a heart specialist here. His home was the northwest corner of East North and Washington streets. Dr. and Mrs. Reagin moved to Fort Mead, Florida, where he continued practicing until his death at the age of 79. He always referred to himself as "that fiery southerner from Tennessee"

As a youth he had learned blacksmithing. He migrated to Stonefort, Illinois, where he practiced his craft for awhile, then came on north and taught school in the country between Sesser and Christopher. While in this area, his wife and sons ran the farm, allowing Reagin to attend medical school. Upon graduation he practiced in Franklin county for awhile, then the family settled in Du Quoin.

The Reagin children were: the dentist, Tom B.; Alice, Alonzo and "Cornie" O., who married Virginia Wheatley, and now lives with his daughter, Virginia, in Bardett, Minnesota.

Du Quoin had a baby specialist in the person of Dr. J.T. Leigh, who was a native of Paradise Prairie. He went blind and was forced to cease practice. His son, Fountain Lee, became the organist at the Third Baptist church in St. Louis. He came home to dedicate them when the Baptist and Christian churches put in new organs. Dr. Leigh wore bushy whiskers, for which he is remembered. He doctored himself as well as others, and lived for 20 years after other physicians had given him up to die with diabetes.



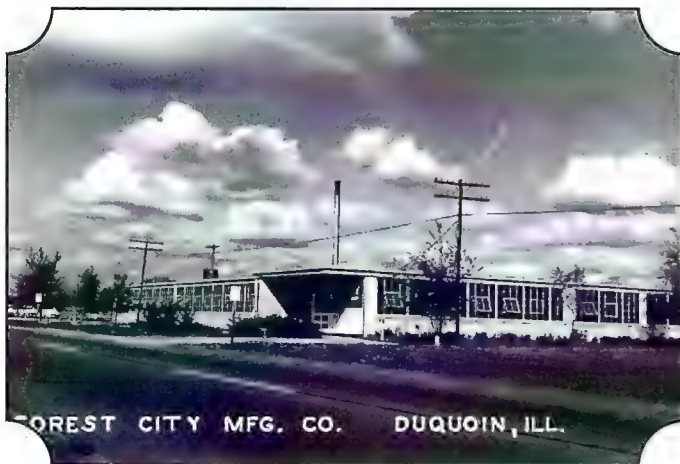
The Brookings Building post card.



Covered boat dock at the old country club.

REMEMBER YEARS AGO WHEN EVERYTHING IN DU QUOIN WAS ON A POSTCARD

SOURCE: THE JASON HILL COLLECTION



Forest City Manufacturing, later Country Set.



Post card of East Main Street in Du Quoin.



Eaton's Gift Shop on Rt. 51 north of Du Quoin.



Post card of the Mel Fair Motel on Rt. 51 South.

MAID RITE SANDWICH SHOP ON SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET



The **Maid Rite** and Alongi's restaurants were two of Du Quoin's easily recognized eateries. You had Muz Riggio at the Perfection Club, Joe Skoffic at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Rose's Cafe in downtown Du Quoin, Moe's Cafe on Rt. 51, the Southern Barbecue in downtown Du Quoin and a dozen

other car hop drive-ups, root beer stands and coffee houses, but no restaurant in the City of Du Quoin will hold the memories that the Maid Rite Cafe on South Washington Street had, the place where elections were won and lost and championship basketball or football games replayed over coffee time and time again.



Historic
Maid Rite
Held More
Memories
for More
People Than
Any Other
Place
in City of
Du Quoin

Inside the **Maid Rite Cafe** about 1930, the lunch counter, the mirror, the paneled ceiling and the posts that later held it all together. It was a great place in its day.

SOURCE: FRED SCHOBERT



The **Evening Star Restaurant** at Rt. 14 and US 51, known to most as the Perfection Club.

Axley's Keg Root Beer & Novelties



PHOTO SOURCE: DU QUOIN EVENING CALL

Pop Axley and his root beer and popcorn stand on the NE corner of Elm and Main

Du Quoin's Centennial in 1953



Joe Fronek during 1953 Centennial celebration.

Du Quoin's Sesquicentennial in 2003



THE DU QUOIN PACKING COMPANY / BLUE BELL™



Jacob Naumer



Walter (Pied) Naumer



Lyle Flavell



Jake Naumer

Du Quoin was historically identified by three companies--Coca-Cola Bottling Co., the Midwest Dairy Co. and the Du Quoin Packing Co. (Blue Bell).

Blue Bell meats were synonymous with high quality and good taste and were marketing from Illinois to Alabama. Like other great industries of Du Quoin's history, the Du Quoin Packing Co. was the life's work and end result of a vision. For the Naumer and Flavell families, it was the vision of two German immigrants, Jacob Naumer and Herman Oldendorph, who in 1922 began making sausage in a wood shed behind the Naumer home at 324 East Olive Street in Du Quoin. Because they found the sausage mix frozen the next morning due to the

winter temperatures, they moved their operations temporarily to the Naumer basemen. Later, they operated out of the power and ice plant on Olive Street with which Jacob was associated. At the time, the company made about 400 pounds of sausage a week, all of which was sold through local merchants. The brand name "Blue Bell" came from the wild flowers which grew along Gypsy Hill and which still exist here and there in the remaining hills, much of it undergoing development today.

The first plant was built on the Gypsy Hill site in May 1924 and was a wooden structure which burned to the ground on July 3rd, 1925, just a little over a year later.



Walter Naumer



DU QUOIN PACKING PLANT

DU QUOIN, IL

Aerial Photograph of Du Quoin Packing Company



For Decades the Company Took Innovation to the Marketplace

(Continued from Previous Page)

At the time of the fire, the plant had the capacity to slaughter 40 hogs and a dozen beef cattle a day. Jacob Naumer decided to rebuild the plant and a new structure, this time of brick, was erected and operations began there in March 1926. In 1938, a modern addition was opened, with an air conditioned smokehouse, and the plant produced 40,000 pounds of sausage a week and slaughtered about 145 hogs a day. In 1941, a power plant was added. In 1967, an extensive expansion nearly doubled the size of the operation.

The Du Quoin Packing Co. was the first in the industry to introduce tenderized hams. Its Carve-Rite and Petite Hams were known across the midwest. Holiday gift boxes were a staple of Du Quoin during the holiday gift giving season. The boxes remain collector items.

Jacob's son, Pied Naumer, began work at the packing company in 1923 in the order packing department. In 1926, he was made vice-president of production, and shortly after the death of his father in 1938 he became president of the company. In 1958 he was elected to serve as chairman of the board of directors and he retired in January 1985.

Jacob's son-in-law, Lyle D. Flavell, began working for the company in 1924, and was instrumental during the building

years of the company. He was secretary/treasurer and also managed the office and the sales department where he was a driving force. In 1939 he was made vice-president.

Jacob's grandsons, Jake and Walt, began working for the company in 1946 and 1967, respectively.

During its longevity, many Du Quoin-area residents would spend 15, 25--even 50 years--working for the Du Quoin Packing Co.

Blue Bell products were sold throughout Illinois, southeast Missouri, western Kentucky and Tennessee, Indiana and Alabama. Some of the products sold included wieners and bologna, Polish and smoke sausage, smoke and barbecued hams, sliced luncheon meats and loaf items. Their bacon, known as "Easy Strip" bacon was packaged so that each strip could be peeled away without tearing it apart.

During the 1980s, capitalization of the plant, competition from huge national producers and labor issues impacted the Du Quoin Packing Co.

Then, in 1990, one of Du Quoin's great industrial complexes was destroyed in a fire that could be seen for miles.

The assets of the company would be sold and the Du Quoin Packing Co. would never exist again.

But, the community can never forget its impact on our pride and our heritage of quality here in Du Quoin.

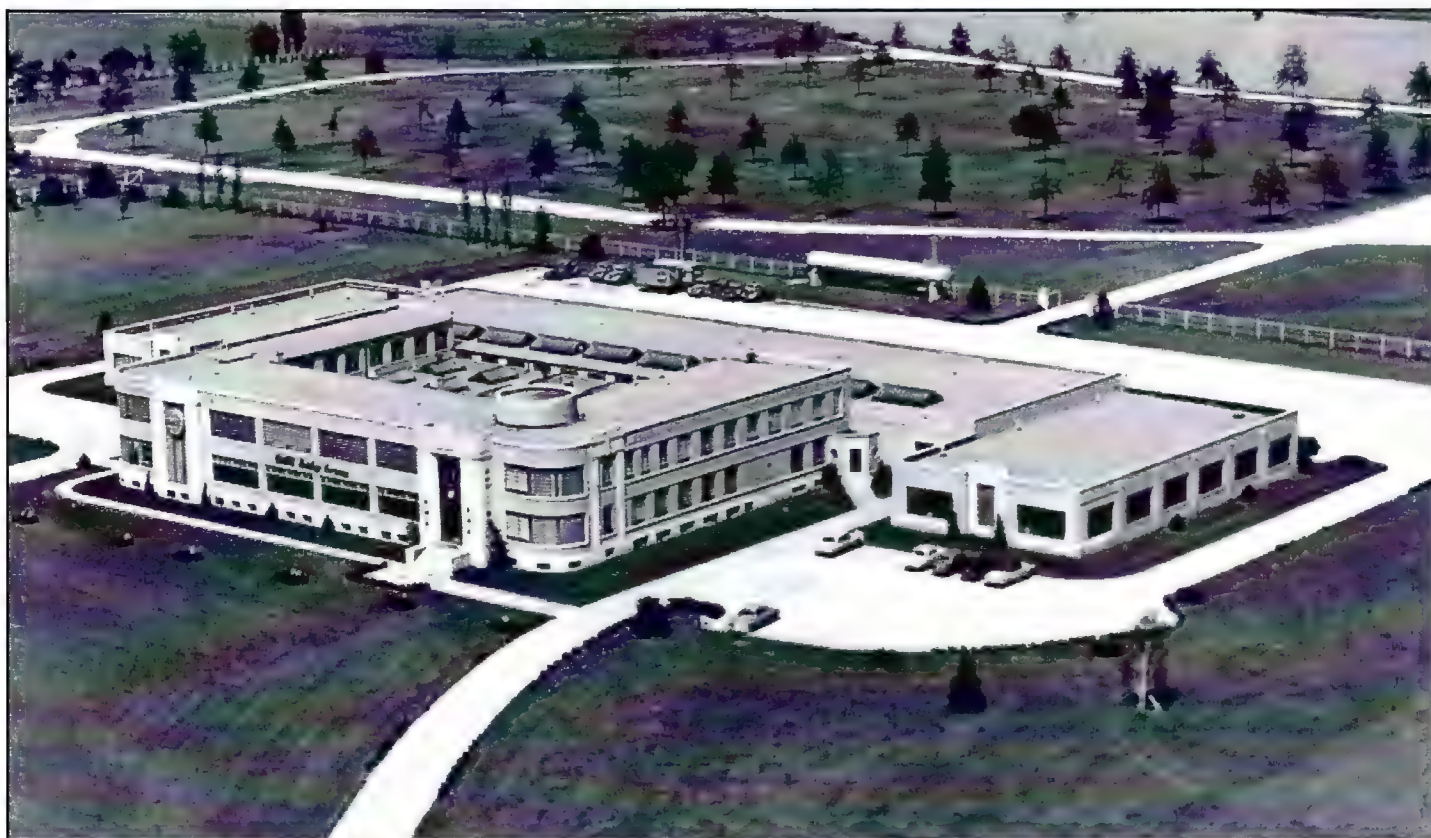
COCA-COLA: PUSHCART SODA BUSINESS BECOMES DU QUOIN'S INDUSTRIAL ICON



What began as a pushcart soda pop business for Mary Hayes and her husband became the vision that was the **Coca-Cola Bottling Company** in Du Quoin. Son W.R. Hayes would go on to build the Midwest Dairy and the Du Quoin State Fair. His keen business fueled the successes that were Du Quoin Coca Cola Bottling Company,

the Midwest Dairy Products Company, and a chain of 19 movie theaters before concentrating his efforts on the development and expansion of the Du Quoin State Fair. His love of harness racing horses dates back to 1895 when he bought his first standardbred colt, Kentucky Dude, and started racing at country fairs.

ART DECO COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY FLAGSHIP OF A GREAT FAMILY



Aerial view of the **Coca-Cola Bottling Co.** plant on Rt. 51 south of Du Quoin, flagship of the Hayes success story.

W. R. Hayes: Portrait of Greatness



Mr. and Mrs. W.R. Hayes

Excerpts From an article by Dianne Throgmorton

DU QUOIN

W.R. Hayes had it all. Grace. A sense of history. A vision of success. Family, yet clannish.

Much of this brass & art deco entertainment empire survives as the greatest assets of the City of Du Quoin – the Du Quoin State Fair and the Coca-Cola Bottling Co.

He was driven by a keen and calculating business sense, inherited from his parents and dotted by visions from things like the St. Louis World's Fair.

There has been no one like him since.

The Du Quoin State Fair itself was born in the early 1920s from reclaimed mining property and Hayes' door-to-door salesmanship—raising \$25,000 in capital stock a thousand dollars at a time—then going back to those same investors two years later with an offer "to buy it back".

"He knew exactly what he was doing," the late L.S. Smith, publisher of the Du Quoin Evening Call, told me in an interview about Du Quoin's history before Smith's death in the early 1980s. "He came to my dad's bank one day and said he was going to need "some money" for a load of lumber for the grandstand," said Smith. "It was several thousand dollars—I'm not sure how much."

"It was in wartime and nobody could get lumber. They spent all night unloading the lumber along the rail siding from Elkhart to Du Quoin and before the sun came up the train was gone and the lumber was moved to the Du Quoin State Fair. We guaranteed the check," said Smith. It was repaid in "no time."

Dianne Throgmorton of the SIU Coal Research Center is fascinated by the fact that the Du Quoin State Fair was his-

tory's greatest exercise in mine reclamation.

"Back in 1939 when William R. Hayes bought the Old Black Gold Strip Mine that joined his original 30-acre fair-ground tract and set to work filling, leveling, and landscaping the acreage, it probably never occurred to him that the 1400 trees he had transplanted to his abandoned strip-mined land might not grow."

Needless to say, they did grow, and today there are 1200 beautiful acres with 12 lakes and ponds (salvaged strip pits), and 30 miles of winding roadways, not to mention the showplace mansion and stables, the grandstand, and the mile oval track that yearly showcases the World Trotting Derby. In a report of the Du Quoin history, probably dated around 1948, a description of the fairgrounds stated, "The grounds of the Du Quoin State Fair are of the finest to be found. Fishing is good, the picnic spots are always full, and the drives are one of our community showplaces."

Obviously, the writer in TV Guide's August 28, 1976 article lacked the eye to discover nature's beauty when he called the area around the then home of the Hambletonian "...one of the most desolate wastelands beyond the east Bronx..." and used of harness racing is an essential component of the fair. Grand Circuit harness racing, a sports organization formed in 1871, joined the fair in 1942. Today the international championship, the World Trotting Derby, calls the fair home.

In 1923, W.R. Hayes visualized a state fair on a 30-acres tract of land just south of Du Quoin.

His eye for the future saw the adjoining strip-mined areas as a place to expand, once the fair was established. An excellent businessman, Hayes convinced investors to contribute \$10 a share in his dream. It probably never occurred to him that rural southern Illinois has no drawing card to ensure the fair's success. He was always fond of saying, "If you're going to do something, do it all the way." And he did.

Hayes founded the "state" fair in 1923 because he foresaw the event as a prestigious, statewide attraction that "would be improved yearly as long as the fair exists." His prophecy has proven true since the fair has grown in stature and attendance each year. He must have been pleased with that first fair when, in spite of the area being inhabited mostly by rural residents and long distance traveling still being a great difficulty, attendance exceeded 60,000. The extravaganza consisted of harness racing, auto racing, a dog show, an auto show, and a speech by Len Small, then Governor of Illinois. There was a fashion show featuring the latest "flapper" fashions - some attractions of that first fair were a flying circus with stunt pilots and parachute jumpers, with the arrival of a dirigible from Scott Air Force Base as the grand finale.

There were no electric lights. The wooden grandstand held just 3,000 people. The oval racetrack was but a half mile around. But it was the first of many fairs to follow. And the first of many firsts for the fair.

In 1924, under newly installed electric lights, the fair staged the first night horse show ever held. Another first took place in 1929 when the fair hosted the first night stage show, starring the Music Box Revue.

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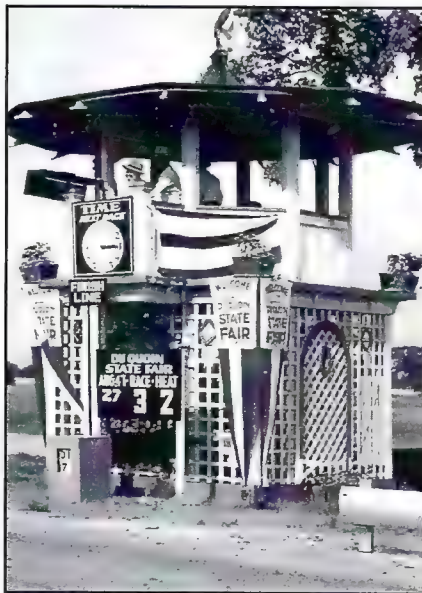
The Coca-Cola Bottling Co. during the era of Hayes family ownership.

Continued from the Previous Page

W.R. Hayes, though a quiet, conservative man, had a flair for business and showmanship, and an astute awareness about what the average person wanted. His keen business sense took him from peddling soft drinks from a pushcart to becoming the patriarch of the Du Quoin Coca Cola Bottling Company, the Midwest Dairy Products Company, and a chain of 19 movie theaters before concentrating his efforts on the development and expansion of the Du Quoin State Fair. His love of harness racing horses dates back to 1895 when he bought his first standardbred colt, Kentucky Dude, and started racing at country fairs.

In 1904, Will, as he was called, and his mother and sisters visited the St. Louis World's Fair, a visit that literally changed the course of his life. His mother and sisters decided to leave the business to 27-year-old Will and continue on to California to reside. Will returned to Du Quoin alone to take care of business, but the trip to St. Louis had evidently made a lasting impression on the young man.

He began to expand his business interests and started making Perfection Ice Cream, the forerunner of the Midwest Dairy



Early judge's tower at the fair.

Products Company that would one day serve 39 cities in eight states. He also gained the area franchise to bottle and sell Coca Cola along with other flavors of his "soda water."

The seed of an idea must also have been planted in young Will's mind on the St. Louis trip. And once his business interests had developed into secure, sound companies generating satisfactory income for his family and employees, Will Hayes turned his talents to developing and building the Du Quoin State Fair.

The Du Quoin State Fair has been billed as a "state" fair since its beginning, even though during its first 63 years it was privately owned. Today W.R. Hayes' foresight has proved accurate once again. The Du Quoin State Fair, now owned and operated by the State of Illinois, is truly a "state" fair.

Illinois purchased the fair in 1986 and since that time has invested what is arguably thought to be between \$31 and \$36 million in Southern Illinois' premier venue. Most recent improvements have included the new \$3 million horse show arena and the coming of the \$12 million Du Quoin State Fair Center next fall.



Du Quoin State Fair grandstand.



Rotunda barn burned in 1970.

**Hayes'
Incredible
Vision and
Unbridled
Sense of
Perfection**



Du Quoin State Fair banners cross Main Street.

Du Quoin's Very FIRST Fairs

BY FRED HUFF

DU QUOIN HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

The City of Du Quoin will be putting on its finest face next week when the 81st annual Du Quoin State Fair is scheduled to open Friday, but contrary to some beliefs, it wasn't the first to be held in the community.

Several older citizens can recall a number of circuses that passed through Du Quoin many, many years ago as well as other events occasionally referred to as "fairs".

One that attracted more than just casual attention, however, was "the first annual fair of the District Fair Association comprising the counties of Perry, Washington, Randolph, Franklin and Jackson". The year was 1870, just 17 years after Du Quoin was founded, and 53 years before W. R. Hayes and associates introduced their very own Du Quoin State Fair.

Friend Galen Davis, who spends many hours researching various topics at the City Library, called our attention to newspaper stories appearing that year in the Du Quoin Weekly Tribune. Davis supplied copies from several issues and we gained further documentation from checking the Du Quoin Evening Call files this week.

It happened. There were many details concerning various aspects of the exposition, but one sticks out far above all others.

The association "secured 40 acres northwest of the city limits from Harvey McElvain and enclosed it with a six-foot-high board fence."

Imagine, 40 acres enclosed with a six-foot high board fence.

That's from Washington Street west to Chestnut and from Park Street south to Franklin. Forty acres.

A story appearing in the July 28, 1870, issue of the Weekly Tribune said, "Two hundred thousand feet of pine lumber has been ordered from Chicago for fair ground purposes. Four hundred stalls are to be built and the secretary is instructed to receive bids for the carpenter work."

It went on to say, "The Fair Grounds is located a quarter of a mile from the Illinois Central Railroad and a half of a quarter from the Belleville & Southern Illinois Railroad tracks. The IC built a special platform on a sidetrack north

of Roosevelt Avenue for passengers. A boardwalk led from there to an east gate to the grounds. The main entrance was from the south on what is now Howard Street."

Twelve buildings were to be constructed inside the fence.

"The floral and art hall will be two stories high, all the rest will be one story," the Tribune reported.

A year later, in August of 1871, it was said that the Fair Grounds "has two dining halls 40x100 feet each, an amphitheater for 10,000 people, a mechanics' hall 40x100, a textile fabrics hall 40x100, and a floral hall and secretary's office. There are over 700 stalls for cattle and horses, 300 pens for pigs and 200 for sheep. There is a half-mile race track. To furnish water, pipes are to be laid from a living fountain three-quarters of a mile away by which 25,000 gallons of clear, cold water per day will be secured. This, plus numerous wells on the property assures an abundance of water."

Incredible. And there's more.

Both railroads ran special trains between the grounds and Du

Quoin every 30 minutes more often "to accommodate the fair visitors. Besides hotels, the people of Du Quoin have agreed to convert their private dwellings into boarding houses during the fair."

Reports were occasionally conflicting. One told of the success of the first fair "in spite of unpleasant weather during the first three days which caused the attendance to be small. On Thursday the weather cleared up and on that day and on Friday there was an immense crowd. The gate receipts were between four and five thousand dollars."

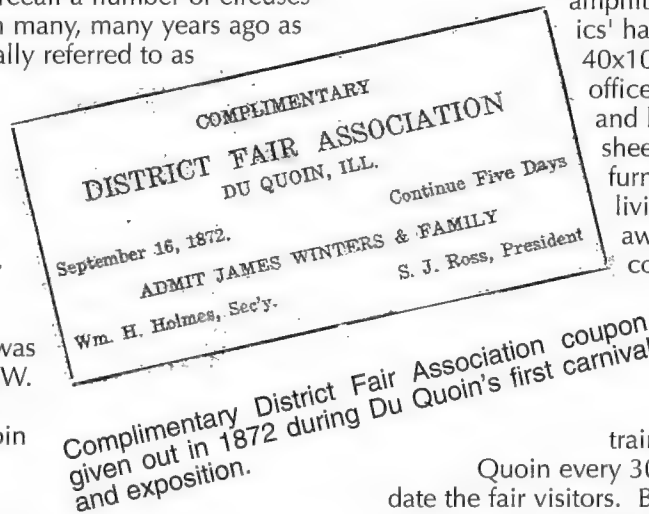
Another story claimed the "state fair was held here" in 1873.

However, in 1875 it was reported that "the district fair being held this week in the Du

Quoin Fair Grounds is not proving as much of a success, either as an exhibition in point of attendance or financial, as friends of the association would wish. Collections were not as favorable as heretofore."

A later story said that "the enterprise was abandoned and the land reverted to the original owner and was used for other purposes."

Perhaps it's the ghosts of the city's forefathers that are guiding the hundreds of workers who are presently readying the Du Quoin State Fairgrounds at the opposite corner of the community for its 2003 run opening next weekend. And, it's our guess that "collections" will be more favorable this time around.



A 6-foot tall fence surrounding the 40-acre District Fair site northwest of Du Quoin back in 1870 required 200,000 board feet to complete.



The Grand Theater on East Main St. ...

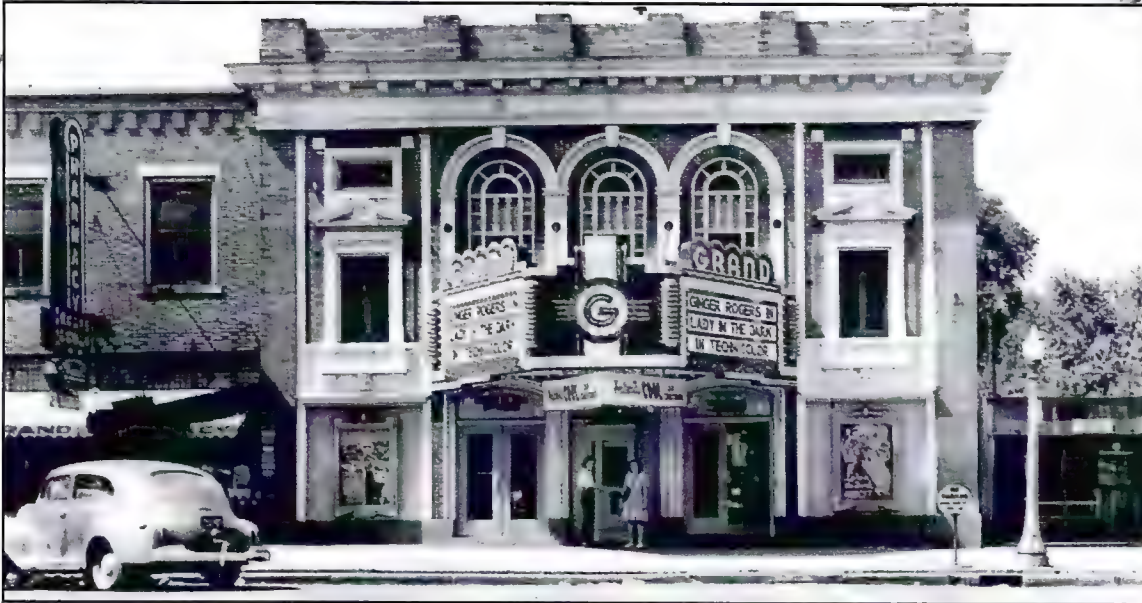


PHOTO SOURCE: ROBERT MOREFIELD COLLECTION

This building was repaired and altered after a fire that destroyed the theater below.

...And, the Grand Theater Before That



PHOTO SOURCE: ELLEN GATES OF CARBONDALE TEXT SOURCE FROM "OUR TOWN" BY DONALD F. LEWIS

The new Grand Theater was built by Thomas A. Reid and Theodore E. Yemm. It opened on February 24, 1914. A large crowd attended the opening performance provided by the Chenney Concert Company and four reels of feature pictures. The new Grand replaced the Joy Open Air Theater which operated in 1913. Prior to the Joy this site was the location for the E. S. Wheatley Photographic Studio on the NW corner of Main and Washington streets.

VIEWS OF A THRIVING DOWNTOWN DU QUOIN



PHOTO SOURCE: ROBERT MOREFIELD COLLECTION

Money for downtown Christmas decorations hung over Main Street raised through merchant promotions.



Early Christmas lights were no more than bare colored bulbs criss-crossing intersections.



Du Quoin's downtown benefits from some of the widest streets among Southern Illinois towns.

NORTH DIVISION STREET



PHOTO SOURCE: ROBERT MOREFIELD COLLECTION

Popular businesses filled every storefront on North Division Street. This is the east side of the street.



The west side of North Division Street showing Sims Motor Sales and the New Era Ice Cream shop.



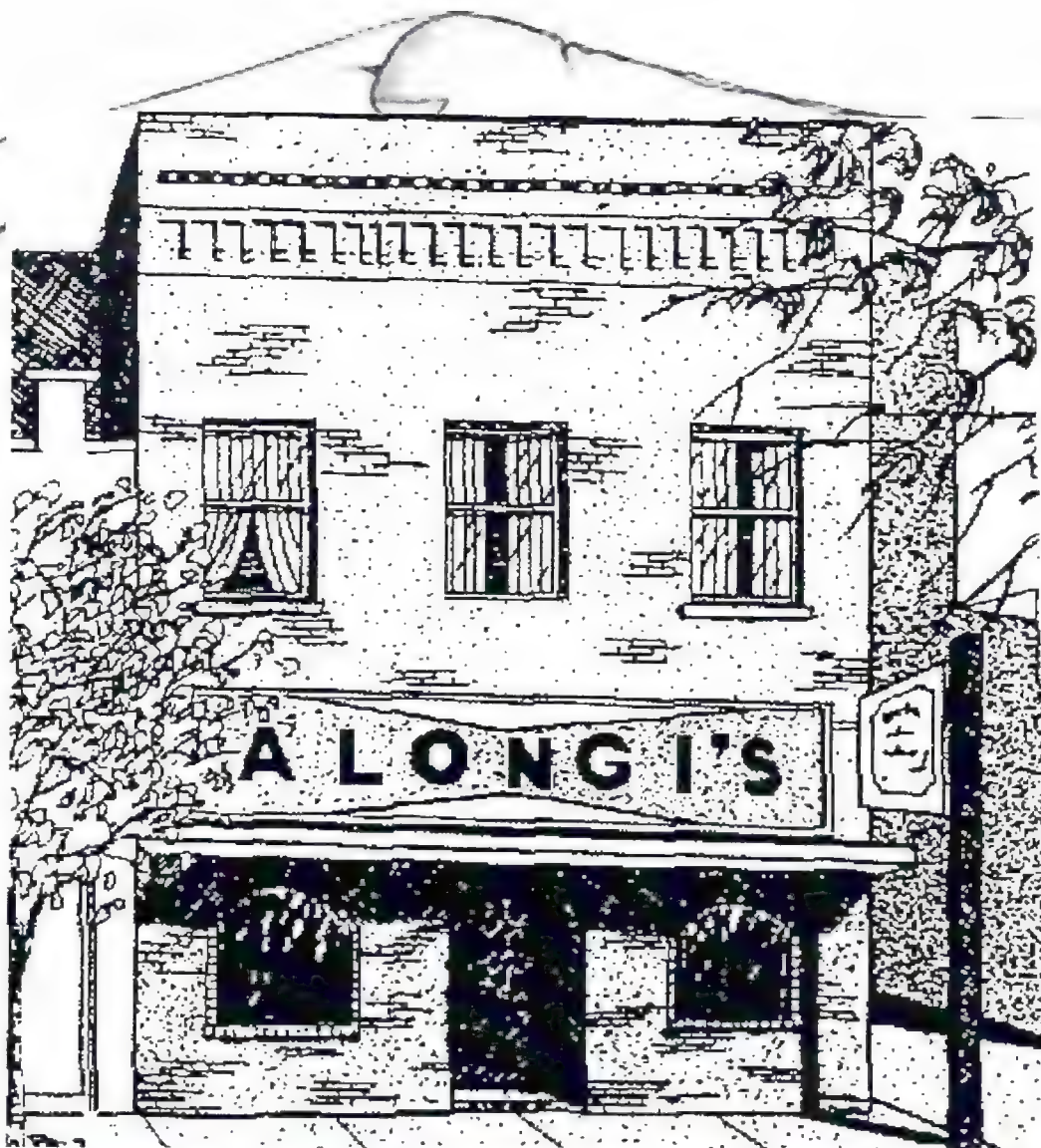
PHOTO SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD

View along North Division Street showing the barber shop, newspaper and A-1 Cleaners.

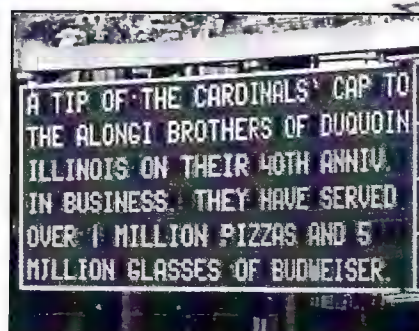


PHOTO SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD

Solomon Building on South Division Street in the 1950s. Some of the earlier businesses included the Du Quoin Recreation Parlor (pool hall), Crouch Electric and a tavern.



Du Quoin's signature restaurant since 1933 has been **Alongi's**. Countless Alongi friendships in the sports and entertainment world have brought notoriety to Du Quoin over the years. Above Right--Brothers John and Mimi Alongi are pictured together. Top Left--John Alongi greets entertainer Danny Thomas. Right, breweries and bottlers provided personal labels and the Alongi's are honored at Busch Stadium. Today, the restaurant continues into the next generation with both Du Quoin and Carbondale locations.



Du Quoin Home on Line Street Once Shelter for Hundreds of Orphans



PHOTO SOURCE: COLLECTION OF ROBERT MOREFIELD

Du Quoin became home, if only for a short time, for hundreds of homeless children. It began in Old Du Quoin, when the **Southern Illinois Children's Protective Association**, later absorbed by the Children's Home and Aid Society, opened an orphan's home in the old female seminary building. Later it was called the Van Arsdale Home for Children. In 1901, because of the inaccessibility to the home and because of the rapid turn over of children, which made almost daily trips to Du Quoin necessary, the children's home was moved to the old Southern Hotel on N. Oak Street. While not a suitable building, the old hotel was more accessible. On July 1, 1903, the children's home closed because no suitable building could be secured. The belongings of the home were stored and the children were moved to Shelbyville and Rantoul. The closing was to be temporary until funds were raised for a new home. It was 1908 before a new home was built on ground donated by Samuel B. Eaton. The dedication took place on April 25, 1908. This home operated successfully until 1941 when it closed and was sold to Ralph S. Ridgeway, who operated a nursing home in it for several years.

Aerial Views of Du Quoin in the 1950s



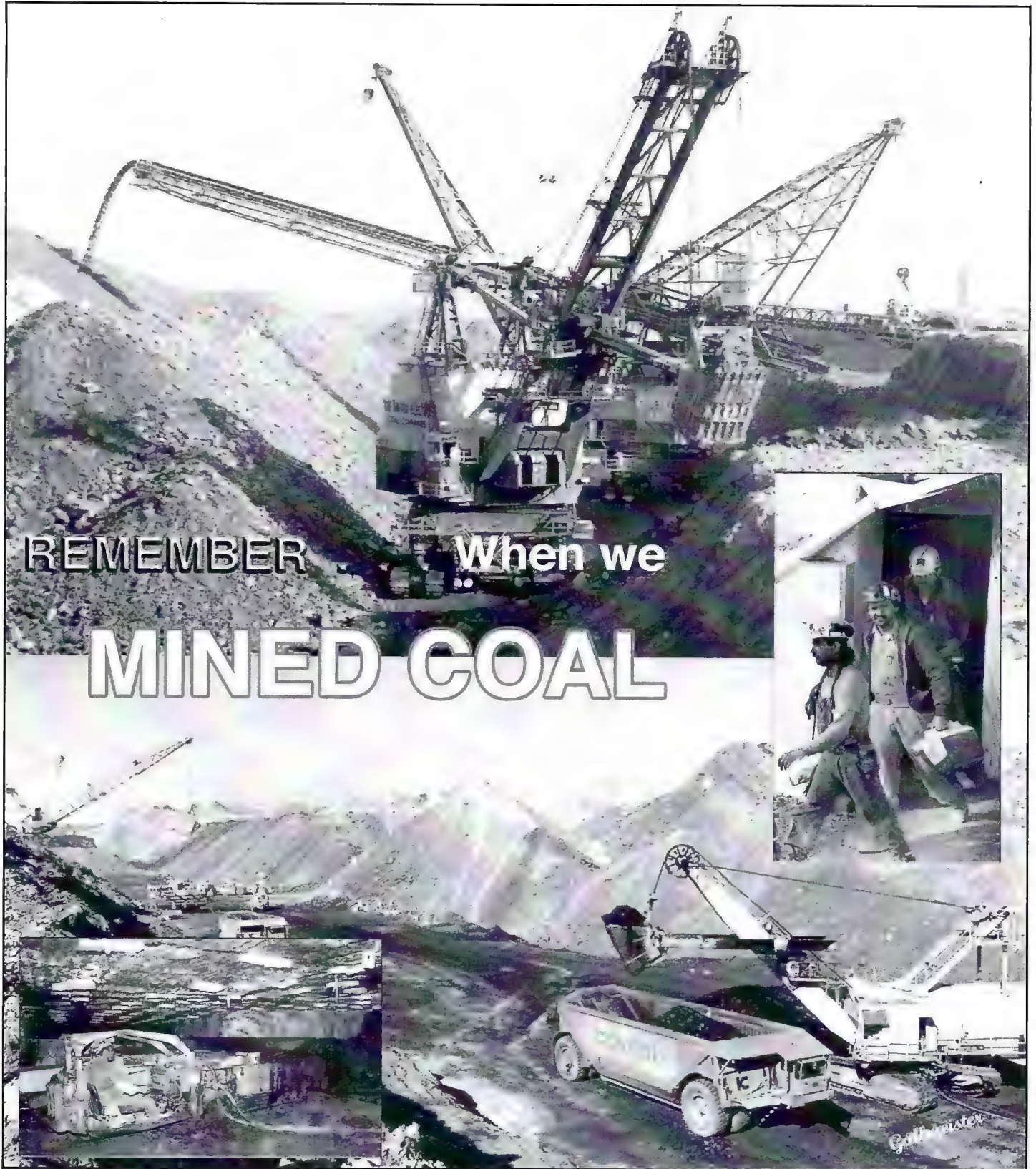
Aerial view of Du Quoin looking north from the south side of town. SOURCE: LOU OZBURN/ROBERT MOREFIELD



Aerial view of Du Quoin looking toward the center of town. SOURCE: EUGENE F. GALLMEISTER



Aerial view of Du Quoin looking toward the center of town. SOURCE: EUGENE F. GALLMEISTER



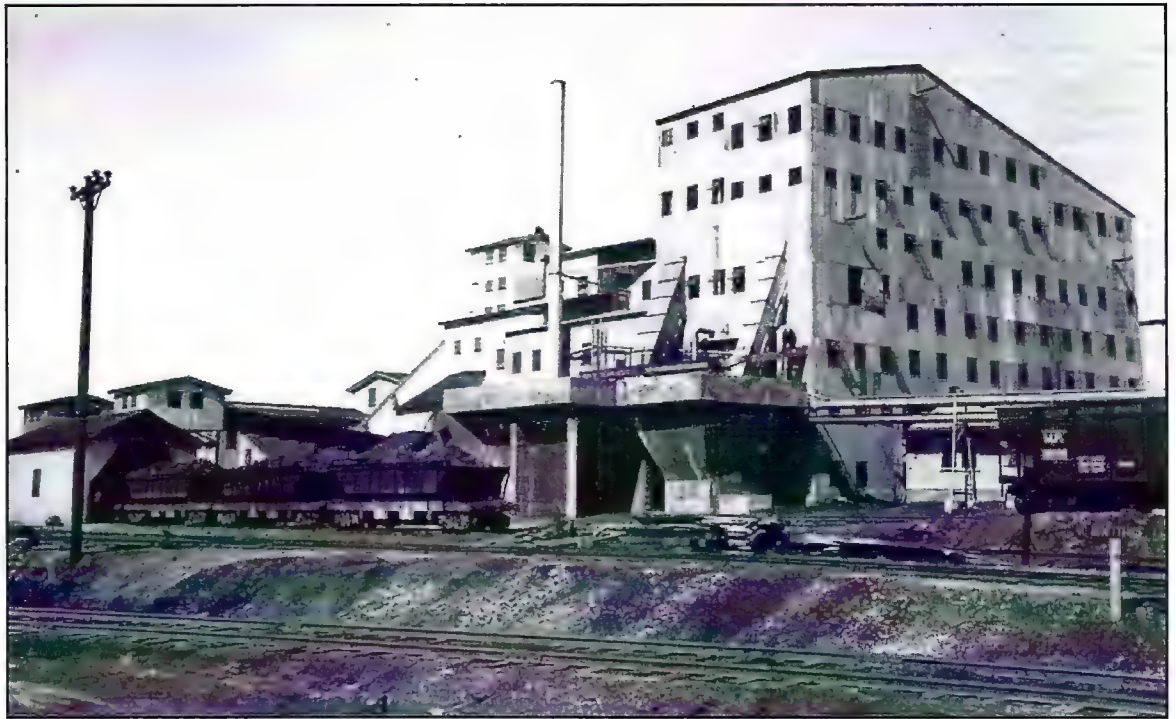
Perry County Once Led Illinois in Coal Production--In the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s photographer **Gene Gallmeister** was invited to photograph practically every mine in our area--United Electric, Consol's Burning Star mines, Arch of Illinois, Amax Coal Co. and the deep mines of the Old Ben Coal Co. in and around Franklin County. They were all great coal mining operations and Perry County's great men

and women of mining made us proud. At the time of this sesquicentennial in 2003 we face the inability to affordably mine and take to market what otherwise is one of the earth's cheapest and most abundant commodities. The next three to five years will be a defining time for an industry which once made this county rich.

UNITED ELECTRIC FIDELITY NO. 11 MINE WEST OF DU QUOIN

Fidelity Mine No. 11 Coal Tipple, this mine was operated by United Electric Coal Company as Fidelity No. 11 from 1929 to 1974. It was then operated by Freeman United Coal Mining Company from 1975 to 1991. It was a strip mine and mined the Herrin #6 seam of coal in Section 21 of T6sR2w. It was located south of Rt. 152 west of Du Quoin.

PHOTO SOURCE: JACK LIPE/ REX FRANKLIN



MINES WERE PROVING GROUNDS FOR WORLD'S LARGEST EQUIPMENT



United Electric, Consolidation Coal and Arch Mineral mining operations brought world's largest mine machines to county.

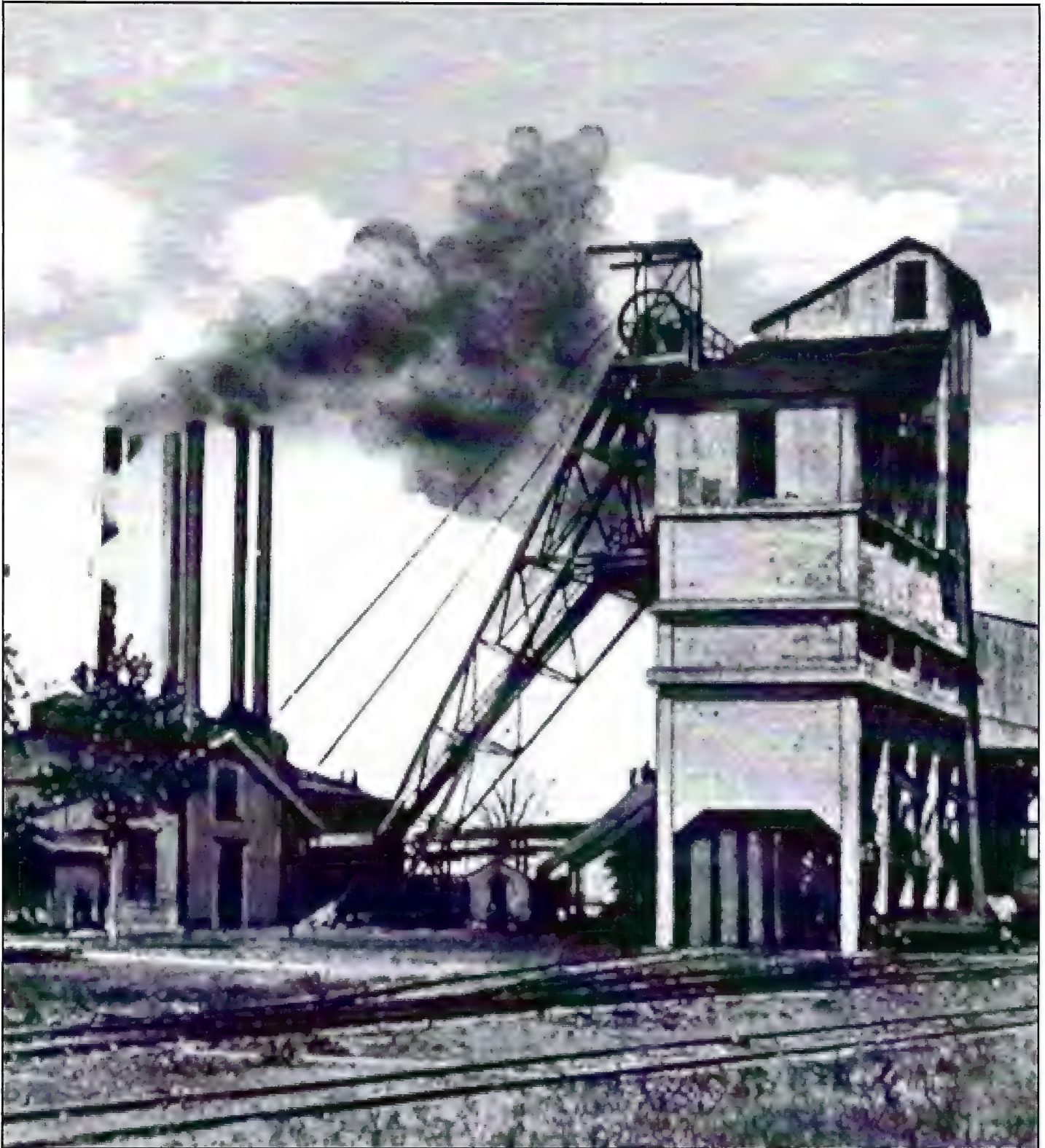
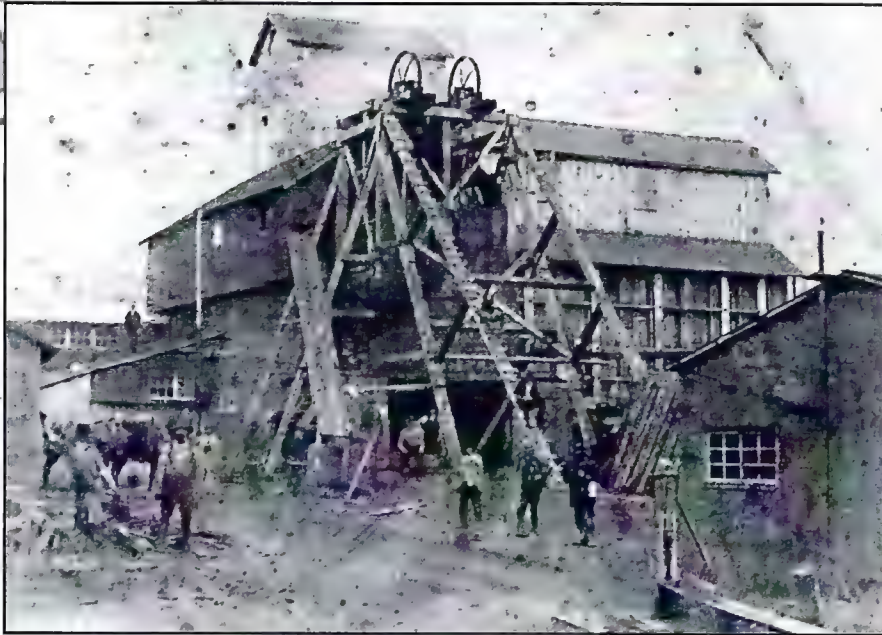


PHOTO SOURCE: DU QUOIN EVENING CALL

Du Quoin's Large Majestic Coal Mine East of Du Quoin Equitable Coal Company operated the mine from 1905 to 1906 as the Majestic # 14. Then Majestic Coal Company operated it as Majestic #1 from 1906 to 1918. The Equitable Coal and Mining Company operated it as Majestic from 1918 to 1923. Crerar-Clinch Coal Company ran it as Majestic # 14 from 1924 to 1937. Peabody Coal Company operated the mine as Peabody #14 from 1937 to 1954. It is noted in the information sheet that the mine was idle from 1923 to 1924. It was ISGS Index #180 and was located in section 23 of T6sR1w.



The Browning Mine in 1890, as it is most remembered was first operated by Du Quoin Coal & Mfg. Co. from 1884 to 1894. It was known then as the Du Quoin Mine. In 1894, it was operated by Du Quoin Union Coal & Coke Co. and known as the Browning Mine. The shaft is #3151 and mined the Herrin No. 5 coal seam. It was located in section 16 of T6sR1w. To better locate the mine, it was just west of where Greenwood Addition is today.

PHOTO SOURCE: AL KENNEDY

Du Quoin's Early Mining Men

The story of Du Quoin mining men is the story of the determination it took to open some of the early mines in Du Quoin. These profiles come from the files of the Du Quoin Evening Call.

Edward Straughn

Born in Sundland county, Durham, England 1856. Came to DuQuoin at age six. Worked in Union Shaft Number One, south of DuQuoin, at age 14. Spent his lifetime working at virtually all mines. He had 62 years in the industry.

Samuel Barton

Came to St. Johns in 1862 at age of 17. He worked at original St. Johns slope in 1889. Coal was dug in those days by the bushel, miners being paid six cents a bushel for every 20 bushel box. A nine month strike resulted when operators tried to cut pay from six to five cents a bushel.

Miles H. McCollum

In 1862, as boy of 14, living in St. Johns, he went below with brother, Isaac, to feed mules at old Middle Mine. At 16 he went to work in the Tissue mine, helping John Howell dig and push coal. He worked Halliday slope near Rees' creek for 25 years. Experienced explosions at Forester mine and was working there when the tibble burned. He broke his wrist when he was 75 and was unable to return to the mines.

Thomas Mitchell

Native of England, came to America and St. Johns in 1880. Worked at St. Johns slope and various other mines, spending 62 years in the pits.

John Turnbull

Born in Cairo 1855, came to Du Quoin seven years later. His first job was in Tissue slope as trapper for 50 cents for a 10 hour day. He drove entry under what is now Oak Street. "Wattie Stanhouse was my buddy!" He also had 62 years in the mines.

Marion W. Cox

Born in Du Quoin November 6, 1858. Went to work in mines at age 13 for father, G.W. Cox, in mine leased from James Winters. Received Joseph Holmes safety award for 75 years without lost-time accident. He was a charter member of the UMWA.

George W. Click

Born in McLeansboro 1854. Moved to Tamaroa in 1869 and worked in two mines there. Came to DuQuoin 10 years later.

Hardy M. Woodside

Born 1846. First job in Sun Coal company mine on Bill Jackson farm, south of Sunfield. A broken arm ended his career while working as trapper at Paradise Mine.

John Watson, Sr.

Born in Scotland, 1853, located in St. Johns 1872. He worked at old and new St. Johns slopes and 18 years at Security. Total of 63 years in the industry.

Malcolm Stanhouse

Born in Scotland 1859. First job in mines at age seven. Came to Du Quoin in 1876 and took employment in Enterprise mine. He worked at Joe Bruckshaw mine, behind where the Bookstaver store building was located on East Park St.

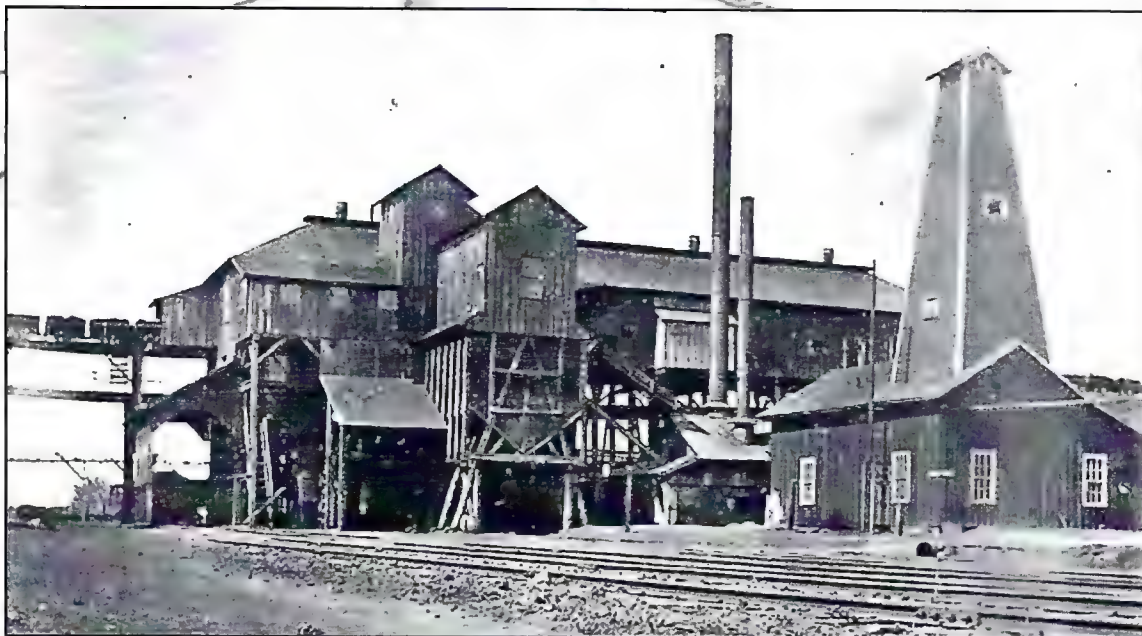


PHOTO SOURCE: ROBERT R. MOREFIELD/ JANE MINTON

TEXT SOURCE: DU QUOIN EVENING CALL CENTENNIAL EDITION 1953

The Illinois Central Iron and Coal Mining Company was organized at St. Johns in 1857 and purchased by Captain W. P. Halliday 10 years later. This coal elevator was a vital part of the workings. Note the elevated cars upper left which were taken across the road from the elevator to the salt works to supply fuel for the salt vats. The building and tower in the right foreground is a salt well.

Jupiter No. 1 Coal Mine on North Division Street. This mine began operation by the Weaver Coal and Coke Company in 1903 to 1904 and went by the name of Weaver # 1. Manufacturers Fuel Co. Operated it as the Jupiter #1 from 1904 to 1906. Jupiter Coal Company operated the mine from 1906 to 1909 as the Jupiter # 1. Then the Orion Coal Company operated the mine as the Orion mine in 1909. It was a shaft mine.

SOURCE: Collection of Robert Morefield



The Parsdise Coal Co. mine employed nearly 200 miners from this area. .



The large United Electric dragline operating south of Rt. 152 west of Du Quoin is pictured in the background with a smaller loading shovel in the foreground. The mine also operated Fidelity Farms which provided fresh fruit to the region, the first test of reclamation.



PHOTO SOURCE: MRS. HARDY NORRIS

Greenwood-Davis Coal Mine about 1905. This mine was located at Davisville in Sec 9 of T6sR1w which is East of Du Quoin near the end of Cole Street. Greenwood Coal Company operated the shaft as the Greenwood # 1 from 1887 to 1890. Then it was operated as the Greenwood # 2 from 1889 to 1896. Greenwood and David Coal Company then operated the mine as just the Greenwood Mine.

The Miners: **Front Row Left to Right:** John Saunders, Floyd Norris, Hardy M. Woodsides, (Burt Francis 1953, or Elza Smith 1966), Jimmy Thornton, Pat Bann and Sir Douglas Hill. **Middle Row:** John Adkins, (Jack Mydatt 1953), Miles McCollum, George Click, Bill Click, Bill Cowley, Bill Woodsides, John McCabe, Luke Thornton, George C. Winn Jr., Herman (Darby) Alvis, Eddie Brock, Jake Knapp, Unidentified, John Cavins, Frank Gladson and Mr. Saunders. **Top Row:** Harv Lett, George Purcell, Charles Woodsides, Clarence Brock, Jim (Crook) Woodsides (1966) or Otto Smith (1953), Buy McCollum, Charles Cimossa and John Ramp.

'Captain' Largest Surface Operation East of Mississippi

The Captain Mine evolved from Southwestern Illinois Coal Corp. to Arch of Illinois then as Arch Mineral Coal Corp.

During its growth in the 1970s and early 1980s this mine and its related mining operations encompassed nearly 22,000 acres in Western Perry County.

It was not only the largest surface mining operation east of the Mississippi River, but it was one of the

largest mining operations in the world. At times, employment levels hit nearly 1,100 miners and its payroll sustained schools, towns and other units of government.

The mine was also responsible for many mining and reclamation operations with its large continuous mining machines, soil replacement systems and long conveyor systems.

Early Communities the Cradle of Mining in Our Area

ALLADIN -- Surveyed at the request of the Alladin Coal and Mining Company on March 1, 1921. It is directly east of Cutler and considered to be a part of Cutler.

BEAUCOUP -- Laid out for the Beaucoup Coal Company March 17, 1873. Located one mile west of Pinckneyville on the Missouri Pacific tracks. It is just a collection of houses.

CUTLER -- Laid out for the Chester and Tamaroa Coal and Railroad Company on February 25, 1873.

DU QUOIN -- Laid out on September 20, 1853 by Chester Keyes and Isaac Metcalf to capitalize on both the mining and the railroads that would come to the Du Quoin

area.

HORNVILLE -- Henry Horn of Du Quoin established lots in the SW1/4 of the NE1/4 section 19, in Twp 6S 1W on September 24, 1888. Nothing became of this. Horn developed one of Du Quoin's early mining companies.

JAMESTOWN -- Laid out by the Allen Coal Co. on October 1, 1920 and named for James Allen.

TAMAROA -- Platted and surveyed by the Illinois Central Rail Road on May 14, 1855 to capitalize on mining and use of the railroads in the area.

The Early Years:

■ 1855 Mine at St. Johns Fed First Steam Locomotives on the IC

What was probably Perry County's first shaft mine was sunk in 1855 in the vicinity of St. Johns by eastern businessman Cornelius Storm and his son J.C. The two men were employed by Illinois Central Railroad and were hired to sink shafts along railroad property.

That first mine actually fed coal to the early locomotives on the Illinois Central Railroad. The first locomotive in this part of the country was off-loaded from a barge onto the new Illinois Central mainline at the Big Muddy Bridge between Carbondale and DeSoto.

The first strip mine in the Du Quoin area was located at the end of East North Street, inside city limits. Businessman Thomas J. Howells initiated the operation. In 1904, he purchased a steam shovel previously used for digging the Panama Canal and used it for his strip mine in the city. It wasn't till about a half a century after mining started in the Du Quoin area before a mine rescue team for the area was established. In about 1908 two federal employees came to the area to train the five-man team. First aid techniques of the time included using aromatic spirits to bring around unconscious accident victims, wrapping burned fingers separately to keep them from growing together, and salving wounds with an ointment made from goose grease.

■ Mule Drivers Earned \$1 a Day

The Union Coal and Mining Company was opened in 1863 at the end of Chestnut Street, just on the west side of the Illinois Central rail-road track. At that time, about 60 miners worked for the company earning wages very different from what their counterparts today do. A trapper earned 50 cents an hour for a 10-hour work shift. Mule drivers took home \$1.00 a day. Miners earned 7 cents a bush for mining clean coal riddled by hand.

Don't let their paychecks fool you, though--there were expenses involved in doing their jobs, too. Powder cost \$10 a keg, and lard oil was \$2 a gallon. The lard oil was used by the miners for fuel in their lamps. The Union Mine was one of many operations existing within city limits. Over 21 operated at one time or another inside the city of Du Quoin. Several of the early mines located inside Du Quoin's corporate limits included the Distillery Mine on North Washington St., Horns Number Two Mine on South Wells St., Stanhouse Mine on West Park, and Johnson's Mill and Mine at the corner of Maple and Main. Five mines also worked within the city of Pinckneyville at one time, and three inside Tamaroa.

SOURCE: DU QUOIN EVENING CALL

BURNING STAR DRAGLINE



EUGENE F. GALLMEISTER PHOTO

This was a very familiar scene as you drove the highways in and around Pinckneyville and Du Quoin, a dragline working at one of the Burning Star operations of the Consolidation Coal Co. Many of the properties were originally those of the Truax Traer Coal Co. The last Consol mine to close was the Burning Star No. 2 mine southeast of Pinckneyville.

Joe Vancil of Du Quoin Lone Local Survivor of the 1947 No.5 Mine Disaster in Centralia

DU QUOIN

Joe Vancil of Du Quoin, now 78, is the lone living survivor from among the four from Du Quoin who escaped the explosion at the Bell and Zoeler No. 5 mine in Centralia in 1947. Vancil's dad and uncle were both killed in the same blast. Vancil's dad was discovered laying on top of his surviving son—protecting him. After the 1947 explosion, doctors told family members outside Vancil's hospital room that he "would be a vegetable" all his life. Somebody needs to recheck his chart.

The explosion was caused when an underburdened shot or blown-out shot ignited coal dust. The mine was exceedingly dry and dusty. Heavy deposits of coal dust were present along the roadways and on the roof, ribs, and timbers in working places and entries. At the time of the explosion most of the men were at the man trips on the entries waiting for the shot firers to complete lighting the shots so they could ride to the shaft bottoms on the man trips. "I remember the night before was nasty and I saw some plaster fall from the ceiling. He said he felt a presence—a warning—but his love of mining kept him from paying attention to it. "After the blast, I think I heard something and woke up just gasping for air, like I was fighting," he remembers.

According to the UMWA and mine safety reports:

At the time of the explosion most of the men were at the man trips on the entries waiting for the shot firers to complete lighting the shots so they could ride to the shaft bottoms on the man trips. At the time of the explosion 142 men were in the mine. Of those, 65 were killed by burns and violence and 45 by after-damp. Eight men were rescued but one died from the effects of after-damp. Twenty-four escaped unaided."

The following is one account by miner John Pick, Jr. which he wrote for the Boston Globe.

"I looked at my watch and saw it was pretty near quitting time. That was around 3:30 yesterday afternoon. We started up, laughing like we always do, and thinking of that fresh air we would be getting in a few minutes. We were about 500 feet underground when all of a sudden there was a rumbling explosion that rocked everything. I was knocked cold for a minute and when I came to, I could feel the earth still trembling. There was so much dirt and coal dust it was almost impossible to breathe. You could just feel old man death rolling through the tunnels and corridors. There was terrible confusion, enough to make a man crazy. I felt sick all over. I could smell death, too. It was that awful coal gas, the stuff we're scared of all day and have nightmares about all night. You smell it and then if there's enough of it around it just rolls over you like a blanket, and traps you in a hole and snuffs out your life.

It's true about your whole life unfolding before you when you think you're a goner. It's just like a movie. I remembered I had been mean to a dog once when I was a kid, and I remembered the first time I went to church.

I thought of dad right away, too (John Pick, Sr. 54), who had gone down into the shaft with me this morning lugging his lunch box and yelling, "So long, Jack. See you at quitting time." We separated right after that. So far as I know, he's still down there, fighting for a breath of air with the others."



Joe Vancil

I called out for some of the men who had started up with me—Joe Vancil, Harry Greathouse, Eddie Dunn and a couple of others. I called them by name and they all answered. It seemed like an eternity before we got ourselves straightened out and finally made it up to the top (through an air shaft). I must have passed out again, because the next thing I remember a Red Cross nurse was washing my face with a wet cloth in the Community Center basement and there were a lot of people around. I asked about dad, but nobody had any news.

Although the explosion was a tremendous tragedy, loss of life in underground coal mines was a common occurrence. United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) President John L. Lewis stated, "There were more casualties in coal mining than in the armed forces in 1942." The United Mine Workers of America had emphasized mine safety since the 1930's.

Following the 1947 disaster at the No. 5 mine in Centralia UMWA President John L. Lewis invoked the union's right to call memorial days. As a memorial to those killed at Centralia, the miners did not work for six days, beginning March 29, 1947.

Maier B. Fox writes in his book for the UMWA, "The disaster was of such magnitude that both the House and Senate held committee hearings on mine safety. Lewis used those forums to castigate both the operators and the government. He told the representatives that historically the operators philosophy was, 'We kill them, you (the union) provide for their widows and orphans.'"

In his testimony Lewis also stated:

If we must grind up human flesh and bone in the industrial machine we call modern America, then before God I assert that those who consume coal and you and I who benefit from that service because we live in comfort, we owe protection to those men first, and we owe security to their families if they die.

For years, Lewis and the UMWA had vocally advocated for improved mine safety as well as a welfare and retirement fund. The Centralia Mine Disaster provided the catalyst to force the government to act and the mining industry to acquiesce.

The UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund continues to this day.



John L. Lewis surveys Centralia mine disaster in 1947. It took that disaster to make the nation aware of how dangerous mining is. It also resulted in the right for the UMWA to call for memorials and was the advent of improved mine safety in the United States.

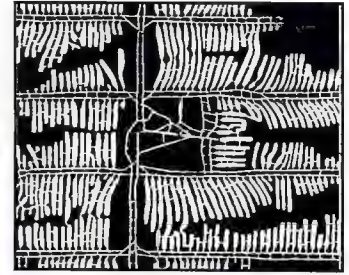


Consolidation Coal Co. Burning Star No. 2 mine near Pinckneyville.

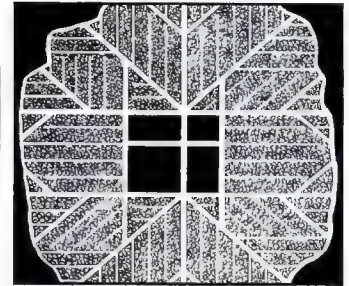


The Jupiter No. 1 Mine, one of Du Quoin-area's large early mining operations.

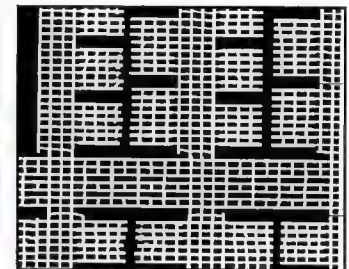
Mining Techniques



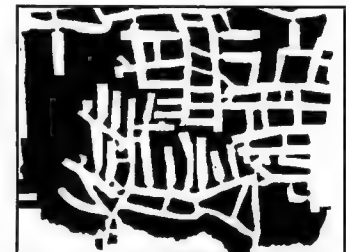
Modified room & pillar.



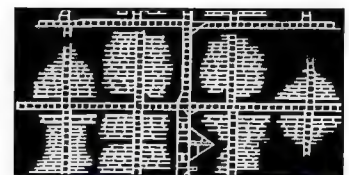
Early Pre-1960 longwall.



Blind room and pillar.



Room & pillar basic.



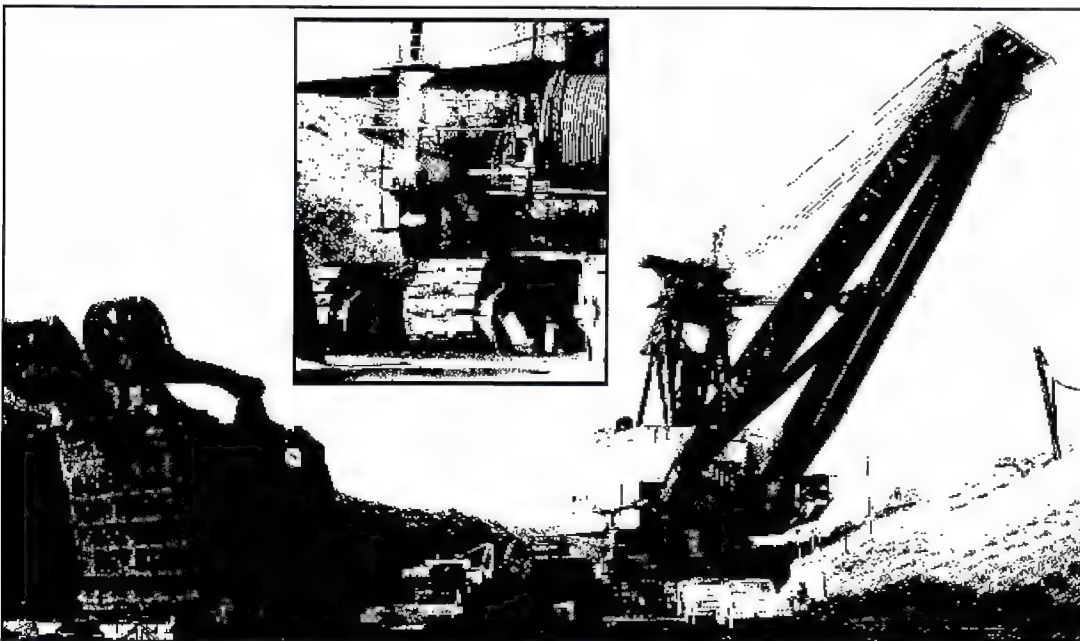
Room & pillar panel.



Post 1960 longwall.



Large Majestic Coal Co. east of Du Quoin. Some of the mine entries were between 100 and 300 feet deep and ran all the way to Old Du Quoin and beyond. At one time or another most residents of Du Quoin had someone in their family who worked at this mine.



Much of the dragline at the Amax Coal Co. mine in west Perry County had to be dismantled to repair the large broken track that allowed the dragline to "walk" through the strip hills in west Perry County.



SOURCE: AL KENNEDY/ROBERT MOREFIELD COLLECTION

Country Set dress factory on Rt. 51 south of Du Quoin.

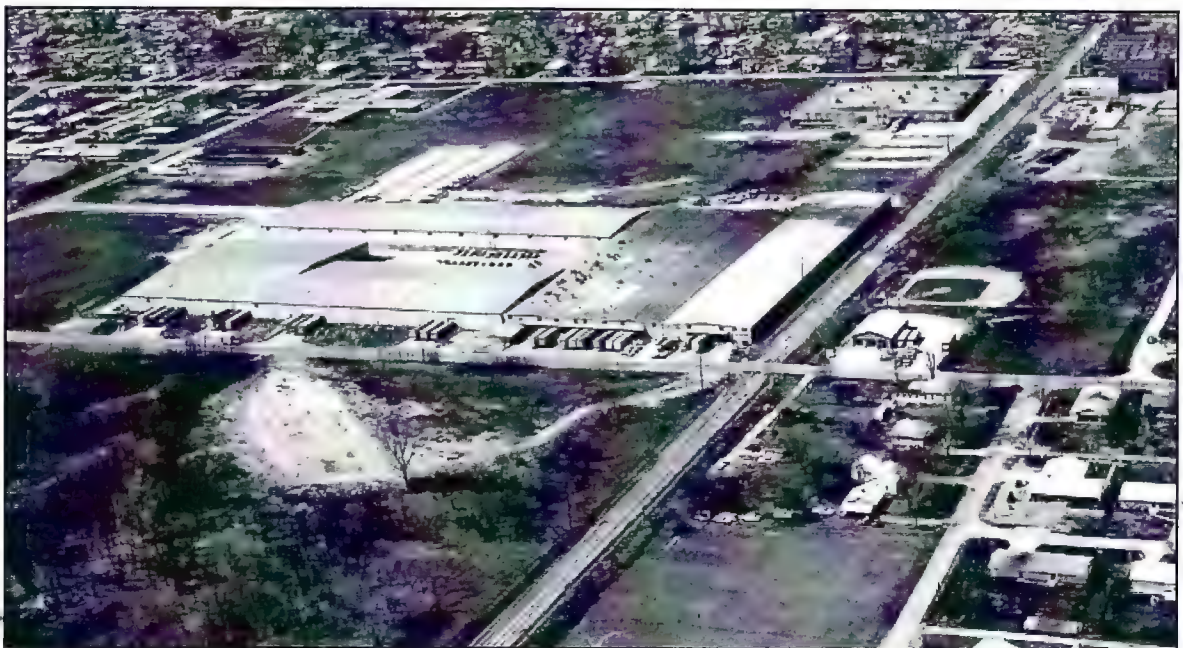


PHOTO SOURCE: ROBERT MOREFIELD COLLECTION/AL KENNEDY

Aerial photograph of the **Turco Manufacturing Co.**



SOURCE: THE NAUMER FAMILY

Midwest Dairy on Olive Street in Du Quoin.



PHOTO SOURCE: AL KENNEDY/ROBERT MOREFIELD COLLECTION

Aerial view of the Midwest ice cream plant.



PHOTO SOURCE: AL KENNEDY/ROBERT MOREFIELD COLLECTION

Phelps Dodge Cable & Wire plant, now General Cable, came to Du Quoin in 1966.



PHOTO SOURCE: AL KENNEDY/ROBERT MOREFIELD COLLECTION

Still one of Southern Illinois most beautiful industrial complexes at night.



PHOTO SOURCE: AL KENNEDY/ROBERT MOREFIELD COLLECTION

Original Illinois State Police Dist.13 headquarters on Rt. 51 south in the early 1950s.

THE SCOUT HOUSE



PHOTO SOURCE: ROBERT MOREFIELD

A building simply known to most as **"The Scout House"** was an important part of the childhoods of countless Du Quoin youngsters who belonged to scout troops. The building was located on North Division Street next to the J.B. Ward School. Not only did it serve as home to scouting, but to countless community meetings and events. The building was torn down when the last J.B. Ward School addition was built. This photograph was made in May 1985.

THE 'NEW' DU QUOIN TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL OPENED IN 1955



Du Quoin Township High School interiors shortly after building opened in 1955.



SOURCE: DU QUOIN HIGH SCHOOL FILES

R.P. Hibbs

Who would have thought that a soft-spoken speech major born October 21, 1906 in Ottumwa, Iowa would become the gold standard for education?

The enrichment the late Richard Paul Hibbs brought to the lives of three generations of students at Du Quoin Township High School and later Southern Illinois University is unprecedented.

His character, integrity and academic discipline were flawless. His students became national success stories. And, more than the professional riches his students garnered in their careers, what mattered was having been a "Hibbsman."



He was teacher, coach and principal, but it was his collectivity and magnetism--the sum total of his life--that inspired Du Quoin. His life now embodies the mission of the District 300 Foundation.

Mr. Hibbs became involved in communications as an undergraduate at Missouri Wesleyan University, obtaining his Bachelor of Arts Degree in 1928 and later his Masters Degree from the University of Wisconsin.

His captivating Norman Rockwell look and demeanor masked a competitive edge that was intimidating to the schools who challenged the state and national dynasty in debate and speech forensics he developed in Du Quoin. He taught speech from 1929 to 1947. In 1936, "Hibbsmen" took the national debate championship in Oklahoma City, the only national academic or athletic team title ever won by DTHS. He loved sports and served as assistant football coach in the 1940s and baseball coach in the 1950s and as high school principal from 1948 to 1965.

Paul authored a textbook "Speech for Today", published in 1965 and still in use by many schools. In 1978 he was inducted into the National Forensic League Hall of Fame as "the greatest speech coach of all time." He created the "Celebrity Series" at SIU and would become chairman of the university's speech department.

The United Nations, the world's largest banks and law firms, airlines and universities have all been beneficiaries of Hibbs' proteges. He gave Du Quoin its finest hour.

--John H. Croessman

Notes & Personal Memories...

A decorative scroll with a wavy, aged border. The title "Notes & Personal Memories..." is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font at the top. Below the title are 20 horizontal lines for writing, evenly spaced and extending across the width of the scroll.

